TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665.
POST BOX NO. 322.

The Bombay Chronicle

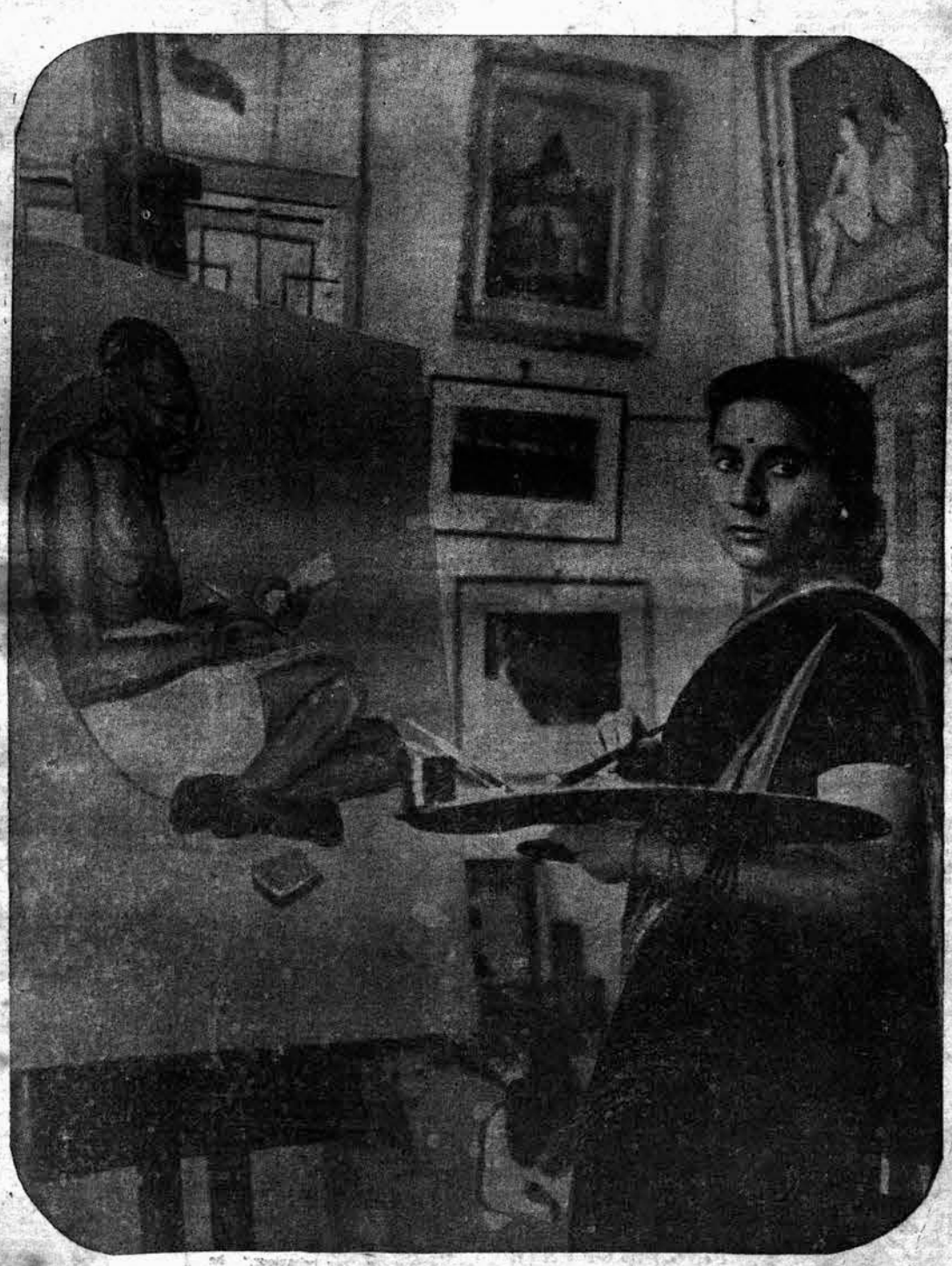
FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

VOL. VIII NO. 44 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1949 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY ARTISTE FOR DELHI



Smti. Sushila Yawalkar, painter and sculptor, giving final touches to her portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in her studio. She is arranging an exhibition of her paintings and sculptures in New Delhi on November 5.

ORACLE DIPLOMACY IN TIBET

(SEE PAGE—6)

WEEK-END FUN

A finance company, with a policy of not repossessing a delinquent's car until the last resort, decided to appeal to the man's pride. They wrote him a letter saying: "What would your neighbours think if we took away that fine car?"

In a few days they received this reply, "I took up the matter with my neighbours and they all agree it would be a mean trick"

★

"Enclosed find check to settle acc't referred to in your letter of the 10th inst. Thanking you for past favours, I remain. Yours truly.

"P S. This is the kind of a letter I would write you if I had the money".

★

A doctor received a note which read as follows: "Please call and see my husband. It's his head. He's had it off and on all day today and yesterday, and today he's sitting with it in his hands between his knees".

★

All publishers of periodicals receive curious letters from their readers, but the following, written to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stands out as the gem of the year:

"Dear Sir: When I subscribed a year ago you stated that if I was not satisfied at the end of the year, I could have my money back. Well, I would like to have it back. On second thought, to save your trouble, you may apply it on my next year's subscription".

★

An eleven-year-old violinist sent a letter to one of the juvenile participation shows. It read:

"I listen to your programme every day and my greatest ambition is to appear on it and play a violin. I have been taking lessons for three years and already have given two solos at my school. Thank you, sir. Homer G".

The heavy hand of Homer's doting mother in preparing the letter was obvious, but she apparently left the room once it was sealed in the envelope, for on the back flap in bold letters Homer had written: "Nuts to you. you big jerk!"

★

A certain young man, desiring to obtain a job with the government, solicited the advice of a veteran office-holder, and received the following helpful advice:

"When applying for an office, if you are conscious of any deficiencies (moral, intellectual, or educational, or whatever else), keep them to yourself, and let those find out whose business it may be. For example, supposing the office of translator to the State Department be tendered to you, accept it boldly, without hinting that your acquaintance with foreign language may not be the most familiar. If this important fact be discovered afterward, you can be transferred to some more suitable post. The business is to establish yourself somehow and anyhow".

Does this sound like something written last week or last month? Well, it wasn't. It was penned 95 years ago by a former job-holder in the Boston custom house. Fired from the government payroll, he turned to writing, and became world-famous. He was the author of THE SCARLET LETTER, Nathaniel Hawthorne!

Smart fellow!

★

Congressman Jack Anderson
8th District, California
Dear Congressman:
My uncle just died without paying his income tax. Is this legal?
Sincerely,
Cecile O.....

Dear Senator Chavez:
In how many states is Sex illegal?
Adrienne M.....

Congressman A. Rains
Washington D.C.
Please get my son into West Point. I wouldn't bother you about this, but there's no decent way left to do it.

★

A certain young man wrote the following letter to a prominent business firm ordering a razor:

"Dear Sirs—Please find enclosed 50c for one of your razors as advertised and oblige.—John Jones.

"P. S.—I forgot to enclose the 50c but no doubt a firm of your high standing will send the razor anyway".

The firm addressed received the letter and replied as follows:

"Dear Sir—Your most valued order received the other day and will say in reply that we are sending the razor as per request, and hope that it will prove satisfactory.

"P. S.—We forgot to enclose the razor, but no doubt a man with your cheek will have no need of it".

★

PUZZLED HOST: Jailor Emil Stahmer of the Omaha County Jail received a letter addressed to an inmate who wasn't registered at his cozy hoosegow. A pencilled note on the reverse side of the envelope cleared up the situation. "If not in jail yet", it read, "please hold until he arrives"....

★

FINGERS OF FATE

PETE Bird, Shelbyville, Ky., lost the sight of an eye when he was struck by a chip while chopping wood. Forty-two years later he again was chopping wood and another chip struck the same eye. The second blow restored his sight.

Fay Wentraub and Alexander Sterenbuch fought bitterly as opposing counsels in a case before the Brox Supreme Court. Two months later they married. Not to continue the fight, we hope.

Earl Nowlin, Las Vegas, told his wife after his pet dog had died that he felt he would die soon, too. He died while digging his pet's grave.

C. Oscar Strand, Grand Rapids, Mich., told the state convention of the Gideon Bible Society: "I am prepared to meet my maker and this may be the last time I speak to you." Ten minutes later Mr. Strand died of heart attack.

When "Flame of the Barbary Coast" came to the Bankhead Theatre in Atlanta, the theatre building caught fire; when the movie, "Bright Lights," was playing, a storm broke down the electric wires.

Pengam, Wales: "I'll light this cigrette if it's the last thing I do.

With these words John Watson, 19, fell off a moving truck as it turned a corner and was killed.

★

"George", she thundered as she came upon an unopened bottle of whisky while unpacking for a week-end campaign, "what's the meaning of this?"

"That's all right, my dear", explained her husband. "I brought it along to stick a candle in when it's empty."

★

"Of course, I must ask you for a deposit," said the landlady.

"Certainly," replied the new tenant, handing over the required sum.

"Thanks. Now, shall we trust each other or do you want a receipt?"

★

A certain film producer is well known for belittling suggestions from his associates. One day he was taken ill and left the set. Hardly had he gone when someone hung up a sign:—

"In case of fire, do not dial the fire brigade. Just call our producer and he'll throw a wet blanket on it."

★

A commercial traveller decided suddenly that he would spend a week-end at home. He sent a telegram to his wife and took the next train.

On his arrival home he found his wife in the embrace of another man. Furious, he left the house, took rooms at the local hotel, and announced that he would apply for divorce.

The next day his father-in-law called to try to smooth things over.

"I'm quite sure my daughter has an explanation for her behaviour," he said. "Look here, will you wait until to-morrow before you do anything about the divorce?"

Reluctantly the husband agreed. On the morrow his father-in-law was back again, beaming.

"I knew Dorothy would have an explanation," he said, patting the husband on the back. "She didn't get your telegram."

★

He was a keen golfer. What worried him, however, was that he found himself dropping strong language when things went badly with him.

A friend suggested that, in order to check the habit, he should pick up a stone and pocket it every time he let slip a bad word.

Returning to the clubhouse after his next game, he met his friend, who said: "Well, Jack, I see you're reforming. Your pockets are not very heavy".

"No," said the golfer, gloomily, "but wait till you see the wheelbarrow the caddie's got!"

EXPLANATION

For several minutes the young man did not speak. His heart was too full. It was enough for him to know that this glorious creature loved him: that she had promised to be his wife.

With a new and delightful sense of ownership he feasted his eyes upon her beauty, and realised that henceforth it would be his privilege to provide for her welfare and happiness.

His good fortune seemed incredible. Finally he whispered, tenderly: "How did it happen, darling, that such a bright, shining angel as yourself fell in love with a dull, stupid fellow like me?"

"Goodness knows," the girl murmured, absently. "I must have a screw loose somewhere."

★

"But, madam, I'm afraid you're making a mistake. I am a doctor, certainly but I'm a doctor of music."

"I know that," replied the old lady, "and that's why I came to you. I've a terrible singing in my ears."

★

She was complaining to her dairyman about the quality of his milk.

"Short o' grass feed, mum; short o' grass feed at this time of the year," said the milkman. "Bless you, them cows of mine are just as sorry as I am. I often stands and watches 'em crying because they feel somehow as their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe me?"

"Oh, yes, I believe you," said the woman, coldly, "but I wish in future you'd see they don't let all the tears go into my bottle."

★

Diner: "Sorry, sir, but I have no money to pay for the meal."

Proprietor: "Don't worry about that. We'll just write your name on the wall, and you can pay next time you come in."

"I don't like the idea of that. Everybody will see it."

"Oh, no, they won't. Your coat will be hanging over it."

★

"Remember, John, it was at a cricket match that you proposed to me. You were bold that day."

"No, caught!"

★

SIMPLE

A sunday-school teacher was trying to impress on her pupils the need for missionaries in the East, and told the story of a poor native who broke his arm and was taken to a hospital, where he learned for the first time about Christianity.

"Very soon," she concluded, "he was well and returned to his home. Now, how could he learn more about religion?"

There was silence for a moment, then one bright child volunteered, "Please, miss, he could break his other arm."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Dr. Soloman Trone, famous expert on dams and river projects, touring the country as advisor to the Government of India.

Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, who presided over the Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting recently in Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Immortal Of Indian History

SARDAR PATEL WHO BEAT BOTH WELLESLEY AND DALHOUSIE

BY DR. KRISHNALAL SHRIDHARANI

TIME: Monday, October 10, 1949, Place: The Council House, New Delhi. Scene: The variegated groups of constitution-makers, in a variety of costumes, was debating whether to spell out special guarantees to the famed I.C.S. officers, supposedly orphaned by the British departure. A veteran Congressman was holding forth, playing the popular tune. Why should free India give guarantees to ex-traitors? Why this exception? Halfway through, however, he took a somersault. To his listeners' bewilderment he began to sponsor the proposal instead of opposing it. The anti-climax was reached, and the point of high drama.

For, meanwhile, the dramatic element had entered the House. Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, standing almost on the eve of his 74th birthday, had quietly slipped in by the side-entrance. He walked in with less steady steps on account of his recent illness, and yet in that self-assured march to the Front Bench there was the lingering memory of his former stride which was measured by the reveille that thundered in his soul. He stretched his legs on the bench in order to cool his heels, his heavy eyelids dropping down deep sockets in a face darker than before his illness. His impressive and massive head, now a shining pate of baldness, stooped with a bull-necked surety. At times his eyes were half closed as he listened, a picture of dozing lion. But when someone came to talk to the lion, his eyes opened quickly and they looked like burning coals. He managed to give an impression of well-controlled energy. But he was not in haste; he never has been.

It was Sardar Patel's entrance that had compelled the sudden change in the tune; for, the veteran Congressman who was holding forth well knew that Sardar Patel had adopted the Indian orphans of the British. Certain things cannot be said in the Sardar's presence! This was a fresh manifestation of Sardar's ability to produce what the Gujaratis call "dha", and no English equivalent is adequate to convey the meaning.

It is a quality that unnerves the opponent and strikes terror, inspires awe and respect at the same time. It is an effect produced by grim appearance, by the brusqueness of personal contacts, by the straight-from-the-shoulder manner of his words, by his impatience of idle talkers and of armchair revolutionaries and of political upstarts. Above all, it is an effect produced by titanic achievement. It is based on reputation. The Sardar has the reputation of being the giant-killer.

Immortal Of Indian History

He killed the giant of centrifugal forces. When our freedom was fledging and our future trembling in the balance, when the scum was coming to the surface following the removal of the British steamroller, when the country was in the grip of communal madness, when ambitious adventurers were trying to fish in troubled waters to carve out personal empires from a continent in transition, the Sardar set himself to work, and with patience, with dexterity, using persuation here and the big stick there, resorting to bluff where bluff worked and to force where force was needed, produced a unitary India never before more integrated since the time of Akbar.

He prevented the great collapse that the enemy had expected; he staved off the crumbling of a country. Mother India's face was disfigured by some 565 pockmarks. Rejuvenation is an ancient art in India and the Sardar applied the balm that smoothed the skin.

Contemplating the astonishing phenomenon of the integration of States, scholars have compared the Sardar to Wellesley or to Dalhousie, but the Bismarkian analogy is more appropriate, if only we remember that Germany can be a mere pocket of even the truncated India.

This achievement alone is sufficient to make Sardar Patel an immortal of Indian history.

In the evening of his life he can look back on his record and feel a type of contentment that comes only out of a fruitful life—and this twilight bliss is the single measure of a life-mission fulfilled. Some leave behind pyramids and others celestial poetry. The "good earth" of India, undulating but unbroken in its green vastness, will be the Sardar's legacy. Gandhiji must have foreseen the future as early as the Bardoli days when he dubbed Vallabhbhai "the peasant generalissimo" (Khedutona Sardar). His has been a typically peasant contribution.

Idealist And Realist

Sardar Patel is a practical man. The real difference between a practical man and an idealist is that the former believes in a system of priorities, while the latter flourishes by ignoring it. First things first, according to the realist; the dream is the thing for the idealist. The practical man is preoccupied with the next step, while the idealist perches himself on the top of the ladder without climbing it and flies away with the reputation of having been born ahead of his time. The practical man looks humdrum, while idealistic flights are most spectacular. But the idealist would drop from his high perch unless the realist is there to hold his ladder, much in the same way as the realist would lose himself in details if the idealist is not there to keep afresh the vision of the promised land. Each is complementary to the other. Sardar, and his colleague Pandit Nehru, are complementary to each other.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Top Priority

Almost on the morrow of freedom our country emerged as the leading nation in Asia and as an eminent State in the country of nations, thanks to the 'elan' and dynamism of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But outer glow is born of inner health; international prestige is based on national stability. There was the question of priorities. The topmost post-freedom priority in India was the stability of the State, and Sardar Patel gave it to the country. As the Home Minister he consolidated the police and the secret service and won over the loyalty of the Civil Service. If any single man raised the morale of the Army, it was Sardar Patel, although he has not been the Defence Minister. The soldier found a sympathetic echo of his own sentiments in Sardar's heart. By persuading the more radical of his colleagues to strike a middle course in economic policies, he kept the powerful tycoons within bounds and by fulfilling his pledges given to the unhorsed Princes, he retained their loyalty and support. Recently he inspired the Congress to keep an open-door policy towards the R.S.S. Some critics fear that this will split the Congress. However, there is logic enough to believe that all these steps have contributed towards the consolidation and the stability of the State.

In judging Sardar Patel, the ideological yardstick is not enough; his action should be appraised on the background of the system of priorities. And the stability of the State has received the top priority in his scheme of things.

The projected admission of the R.S.S. to the Congress fold highlights not only one more aspect of Patel-Nehru "dyarchy"; it also throws light on the nature of the Congress Party. Although to a lesser and lesser extent, the Congress still is a FRONT POPULAIRE rather than a party, it is the common platform of the conservatives and progressives, of the Right and the Left. Time was when this uneasy equipoise was maintained by Gandhiji single-handed. In him each element found a common ground. Now this uneasy equipoise is maintained by two persons. Sardar Patel keeps the Right in the line, while Pandit Nehru still inspires the Left. In the collaboration of these two is summed up most of the present-day Indian politics. In the unity of these two lies the blending of differing outlooks which will become more independent with the growth of political maturity. Thus not only the realist and the idealist complement each other in Sardar and Panditji, but also the Rightist and the Leftist do so in the interest of the party and of the infant State. The party and the country have benefitted in still another respect from this conspicuous pair. To Pandit Nehru's mass appeal, Sardar Patel brings his redoubtable organising skill which has created one of the biggest political machines in the world. Sardar has been the one-man Tammany of India.

Field Training

By birth and training Sardar has been eminently suited for the role of the Boss in a country of villages. He comes from the caste of Patidars, who are the farmers of Gujarat. This has played a significant part in his career. India is a country of farmers, and the Sardar can speak their language and understand their problems. The son of an agriculturist, he was born in Kheda district on 31st October, 1875. His strong-willed and strong-bodied father used to take young Vallabhbhai to the fields, giving him lessons on the way and during the work. These were Sardar Patel's first lessons in the "mental arithmetic" at which our farmers are adept. In due course this habit was to blossom forth as what the Americans call the horse-sense, and what we call worldly wisdom.

In the year 1901, when he passed his pleader's examination, a typical choice confronted him. He wanted to go to London, then the Mecca of all ambitious Indians, to become a Barrister-at-Law, but so did his elder brother and there just wasn't enough money in the family to carry them both through school in England. So he chose to remain at home while his brother, the late Vithalbhai Patel, went to England. For the next nine years he practiced law to earn enough money to go to England in order to fulfil his dream. Finally, in 1910, he set off and within two years passed the law examination with honours. The Middle Temple called him to the Bar in 1913, and the same year he returned to India. His ability to floor the contending lawyers earned him, in a few years, a waiting list of clients.

Conversion

The Sardar's conversion to Gandhism came during 1917-18, but it was a tough and long-drawn-out affair. In those days Gandhiji used to frequent the Gujarat Club in Ahmedabad with a view to enlisting outstanding citizens in his political campaign. Vallabhbhai was the one member of the club who sneered at the Mahatma and his pacifism, remained aloof, cracked jokes and went on playing cards. But soon the Mahatma fascinated him if for nothing else then for his persistance and personal fearlessness. Ever since then and till Gandhiji's death, Sardar has been Gandhiji's righthand man.

A series of campaigns followed in which Vallabhbhai acted as the general and Gandhiji as the guiding spirit.

In 1917, it was the Kheda no-tax champaign then, the Nagpur 'flag' Satyagraha; then, the Borsad no-tax campaign. Finally, in 1928, came the famous Bardoli Satyagraha, which made Sardar an all-India figure and won him the Presidentship of the Congress in 1931.

In passing it should be remembered that the Congress movement was at a low ebb at that time, and that it was the Bardoli victory that rekindled the morale of the party.

In the annals of Satyagraha, Bardoli is regarded as the most perfect example of non-violent direct action. Sardar never embraced "ahimsa" as an article of faith, but his acceptance of it as a matter of policy was enough to give him golden opportunities to show his organizing skill. To Gandhiji's Lenin he played Stalin.

His organizing abilities were again enlisted in 1936 to handle the first national elections. The Congress swept the polls. Likewise, when the Congress consented to form the Central Cabinet along with the Muslim League on the eve of independence, the portfolios which placed a premium on organization went to Sardar.

He Went And Slept

And yet it has only been since 1930 that Sardar has become a familiar face outside his own province of Gujarat. There is an anecdote.

Once, during an annual session of the Congress at Calcutta, he missed accompanying Gandhiji to the open meeting "shamiana". Later, when he did go, the volunteers did not recognize him and would not let him in. So he went back to his own little tent and took a long nap.

This sounds unbelievable today, but it shows that he has worked for every inch of his present pre-eminence. In

(Continued on page 16)

Patter *By ASUDE*

WHAT'S COOKIN'?

Stand by to take what is coming. It is on the chin you will have to take it. And, may it please Your Excellency, dear Mr Editor, will you please mark this spurt for a special cheque? It is the Scoop of the Season you are having.—A Divali Scoop,—which none of your newsstalwarts at Delhi have got wise to yet.

You do not know what's cookin'. But I have been to the kitchen, and I can tell you.

Only for kitchen, read "Constituent Assembly". This is straight from the cook's mouth. One of them. A Hon'ble cook.—or Cook Honorable,—as you like to have it. Very Honorable indeed,—and sitting on the Treasury Bench, too. No. I will not give the name. Probably, you will be able to tell.

Not to prolong this killing agony further, let me spill the dope rightaway, come what may. Gentlemen, a Tax on Talk is on the way. Yes, Sir, you heard me right, I said "Talk",—what you call gab or gabble or cackle or prattle or chatter.—and I call Patter.

Now, you, who will be reading this,—Heaven knows why though,—I ask you, are you a Lady or just a mere male? If you are the first, please don't go further with it. Go and have a "perm" or a "facial" or a headache or something. It is not for you. For more reasons than one. No, no, no offence in the world. I am a married man, too.

If you are just a Man, tell me if you are decently smooth on the top or one of those fellows with a lot of superfluous hair on the head. I mean, are you bald or are you not? I hope you are, for when you have heard the worst, every hair on the top of the head,—if you have any,—hair I mean, not head,—will stand on end like "quills on the fretful porpentine" I tell you, it is bad enough to make any porpentine fretful.

Yes, gentlemen, that's what's cookin',—a slap-up Tax on your tongue. And it is going to hit the Sir Oracles as much as the barking dogs. I will now tell you how it came about.

First came the Boanargeses of the "House",—the cheer-leaders who assembled at the Council House to get rid of the accumulation of their vernaculars,—including English, of course,—from their systems. It rained and rained and rained till it became a steady pour of sheer Words. There was a little Deluge.

The President fell ill. It started with a few headaches and then developed to pernicious insomnia. I have it on authority that Dr - Rajendra Prasad actually heard speeches at nights when nobody was speaking. There was always a Voice pursuing this apostle of Non-violence. Doctors were no use. The Government stopped "planning" and became thoughtful.

Then came, fortuitously, the kybosh on the "Advertisement Tax". It did not actually go but at least, it is out of the ambits of the Bombay and Madras dictators. But you can't take the bread out of Ministers' mouth like that any more than you can part a baby from his candy. They would kick. They did.

"Do they want the Provinces to put up the shutters or what? How could any Government run without money? We have made the country dry,—dry as a lime-kiln,—and no 'juice' is coming any more from barley or malt or vine or rice. Here we had almost made these fat Beaverbrooks and Northcliffes unbelt, and now between the two lawyer-Doctors, they have whisked it off!"

That was one against the President again. The Government held up a new "Mission" to Minneapolis or somewhere and became more thoughtful. The Pundit looked worried. It was said that the brightest banana could raise no smile on his lips. Not even the sweetest potato. There were several all-night sessions of the Cabinet.

All this the Hon'ble gentleman told me. I know you don't believe me always, but this is not I talking but one of the horses themselves. A Minister of State. One of the leaders in the field. No, you have to guess the name yourself.

So they are bent upon killing all the birds with just one bullet,—Tax on Talk. All the birds except one,—the President's insomnia.

For, the argument in favour of the Tax is that these eloquent gentlemen of the "House" will continue to emulate the "Brook", Tax or no Tax. And the more then run on, the more they pay. What the Ministers in Bombay and Madras lost in the "Advertisement" swings, they would make up for from the Talking Roundabouts. The baby would go back his sucker and all will be for the best in the best of possible worlds.

I will tell you how they came to the conclusion that the Tax will act as no damper on the guttural eruptions of the diehards. It is a most intriguing story,—not to say revealing.

To diagnose the basic cause of the malady,—the Government had a Survey made from house to house. That is, from one Councillor's house to another. Women, children, servants, neighbours,—everyone who had contact with the chin-wagging statesmen was put through an exhaustive catechism. "Could they tell why the men talked so much?"

The result of this scrutiny was a revelation. In every case, they got the reply that the gentleman in question was NOT a "Talker" at all, but a most inoffensive gentleman, content to listen when others talked. And in every case, it was stressed that the gentleman was an Ideal Husband. All the neighbours and servants swore to that.

You see what that means, or do you? An Ideal Husband. Well, if you don't see it yet, I am afraid, I shall have to go to the board again.

Now attend. To every man and woman is given at the time of birth a quota. A quota of Words. If you don't know what a "quota" is, go to the Chief Controller of Imports. I am talking to adults.

You can use your quota as you like. But so much and no further. The normal man spreads it out as he goes, a little here and a little there, at home and abroad, according to his needs. That is, a normal man would, if there was a "normal man." But is there a "normal man" who is happily married? Can you be a normal man and yet an Ideal Husband? Would you rather have "Talk" or Peace o'nights?

If every dog has his day, it is also true that all volcanoes will erupt some day. If you can't use your quota at one shop, you go to another shop. If you find it inconvenient to loosen up the lungs in your own house, you simply go to another house. And what house better for the unloosening than The "House"?

That is the noble service which the "House" is rendering to Ideal Husbands,—acting as dumping ground for the regurgitation of pent-up emotions. Corks lovingly plugged in by hands at home start popping as soon as the bottles reach the floor of the "House." Why wonder at the deluge?

You think it is just one of those maniac wheezes of mine, don't you? Well, answer me this one. Whilst you find all the males in the "House" joining in the Talking Marathon, why don't you see any female of the species in the bunch? Why do women councillors talk so little in the Assembly?

They don't, because, they can't. That's all. You can't keep a husband "ideal" at home without taking some pains over the job. You have to talk to the man to make him see sense. You have to talk to him, and talk to him, and talk to him, and talk to him some more—till he becomes the "Ideal Husband" and sees sense.

Which means that by the time the dear hearts reach the floor of the "House", there is very little left in the dear hearts,—or shall we say, the dear lungs or the dear throats,—to give the other husbands. You can't eat your quota and have it too, can you?

Well, gentlemen, that was just by the way. The fact of the matter is that the Tax on Talk is now no more a joke but a settled fact. It is just in the offing. More about it later.

Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

"Uncle Atlas hasn't much choice."

Who Produced Soviet Atom Bomb?

"SPY" THEORY AND "GERMAN EXPERTS" STORY DEBUNKED

THE claim that British and American scientists have detected an atomic explosion in the U.S.S.R. and the subsequent statement by TASS news agency that the Soviet Union has had atomic weapons at its disposal for nearly two years, has brought the problem of atomic energy and its control into the news again. "Informed" circles had confidently predicted that the U.S.S.R could not possibly produce an atomic weapon before 1952. Some of the more illiterate American Senators put forward the "spy theory"—that the "secrets" must have been handed over to the Soviet Union by spies and agents. Atomic scientists have pointed out again and again that the chief "secret" about the atomic bombs is the fact that it works. The physical principles behind its construction have been known to scientists the world over since 1940.

Countless technical problems have to be overcome before a successful explosion can be achieved, but these can really only be solved by experience. If all details of the processes used in the United States had been available to Soviet engineers, it would have helped them to only a limited extent.

Other Pundits, a cut above the dunces who favour the "spy" theory", put forward the proposition that the whole thing must have been organised by German scientists working in Russia. However, this theory also will not bear analysis. The present location of most of the leading German atomic scientists is known. The great majority of them are in the West, but it is asserted that three really well-known German physicists are working in the U.S.S.R. One is said to be Hertz. A leading authority on the separation of Isotopes, whose experience would undoubtedly be valuable in some of the processes involved. Another named in Dopel, a nuclear physicist, and a third is Steenbeck, who has done a good deal of work on electrical currents through gases. But there are scores and scores of Russian atomic physicists, who are at least as good, or better than these men. Just to ment a few: Landau, Tamm, Veksler, Pomeranchuk, Latyscheff, Frenkel, Joffe, Kapitja, Fleroy, Skobeltzyn, Chanov, Fabrikant, Goloborodko, Ivanenko-Leipunsky, and so on. No, the "German" theory doesn't make any better sense than the "spy" theory.

Who did it?

Other "authorities" say, "Ah, yes, an atomic bomb, but they couldn't have done it if they hadn't put all their scientists and engineers on just this one problem and let everything else go." I wonder if these wise-acres have ever heard of the first post-war five-year plan and of the remarkable successes it has achieved. And they they certainly couldn't have bothered to look at any of the vast output of Soviet scientific literature that is pouring out each year in increasing quantity, and which points to the widest activity in all fields of science, including atomic and nuclear physics. The plain truth is that Soviet scientific and industrial genius and the planned Soviet economic system have scored a remarkable success by their development of atomic energy in so short a time.

It is interesting to look at some of the technical problems they would have had to solve. They would have had to step up greatly the prospecting for high-grade uranium ores, and to have expanded greatly facilities for mining the ores. Methods of extracting the uranium in the form of an oxide of a purity never dreamed of in pre-war days would have have to be worked out. Then the pure metal has to be produced on a large scale from the oxide. Before the war there were not more than a few ounces of uranium metal all over the world. For atomic energy purposes many hundredweights must be produced every day.

Another raw material needed on a large scale would be graphite of a purity not previously required for industrial purposes. Or it may have been that Soviet engineers learned to process beryllium metal as a substitute for graphite, since there are large deposits of Beryllium in the U.S.S.R.

Then very difficult problems of heat disposal had to be solved. To produce plutonium—one of the active constituents of an atomic explosive—at the rate of one pound per day, about half a million kilowatts of heat had to be dissipated. If, as seems likely, the alternative active material, uranium 235, was also produced, large scale and novel technical problems would have had to be overcome. Techniques would have to be developed for producing the highest vacuum conditions in a great number of very large tanks, involving the large-scale use of pumps very different from any seen in previous industrial processes. Tremendous magnets would have to be designed and built. Or if an alternative method for separating this uranium 235 were employed, acres upon acres of a very fragile and special porous barrier would have to be constructed, using difficult and novel techniques.

Other Problems

There are also problems connected with the design and testing of the bomb itself. No small-scale experiments are possible in this dangerous task. The whole design has to be calculated in the minutest detail, and

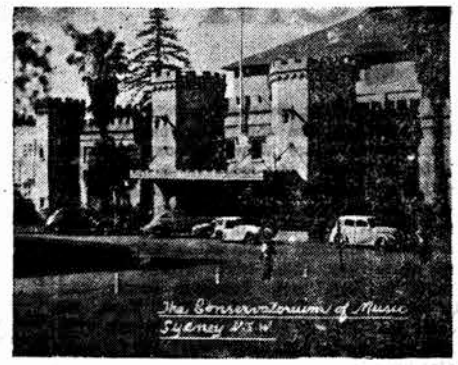
(Continued on page 28)

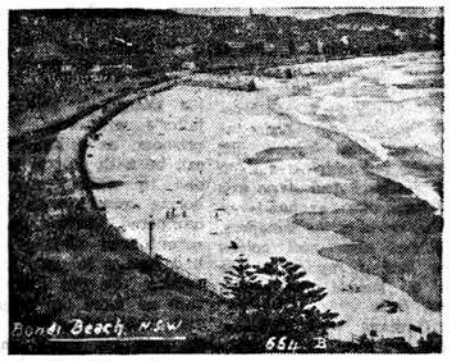
AUSTRALIA HITS THE SKYLINE

Where Man Vies With Nature

★

PERIN C. MEHTA





IN April, 1948, my husband flew to Australia on business. He stayed there for six months, most of that period which he spent in Newcastle in New South Wales, as the centre of his work lay in the Broken Hill Proprietary Works.

He had left India with a little or no knowledge of the continent and its people. He returned brimming with enthusiasm for both, and these are his impressions.

He first landed in Sydney, which is the capital of New South Wales. He was struck with the extreme modernity of the place, though Australia is still the one remaining New World. The hotels, the buildings, the public library, the National Art Gallery the Parliament House are surprisingly modern and most impressive works of architectural skill. Sydney's free lending library is the Sydney Municipal Library run by the City Council. The National Park and Kuringai Chase are favourite spots, being animal and bird sanctuaries and famous for their wild flowers.

And the sport. Sydney, like most of the Australian cities is blessed with sporting facilities of variegated types. Cricket is the top-notch sport in summer, and football in the winter. Tennis and golf are widely popular. But the series of long surfing beaches are the pride of this capital. Nothing in words can describe the show of sailing boats of all sizes and shapes in the harbour in summer. And neither does Sydney fall back in education. Majority of the finest public schools are situated close by. Until very recently it boasted of the only University, a Teacher's College and a technical college There also is the most essential wing of educational necessity. A Conservatorium of music which supervises the musical education.

Sydney imprints itself on the mind of the tourist as one of best cities in the world, though Melbourne, Adelaide Brisbane, Perth run a close second.

Melbourne, the capital of the state of Victoria is the pearl of the South. It prides itself also on its glorious beaches which spread themselves for miles, and provide a paradise for surfing The winding, serpentine Yarra river, which rises in snow-capped mountains, saunters through the city to the ocean, merrily bearing on its back loads of pleasure boats. Melbourne is yet one of the youngest cities, and its youth depicts itself in the modernistic outlook of its architecture. Spires of stately cathedrals, and public buildings hit the skyline. This city is an emblem of architectural achievement and town planning.

Torrence River, Adelaide.

Less Slums

On the whole, during his travels in most of the big cities, in a general sense he found that they were not scarred with sights of slums. There are a few, of course in areas of older settlements, and even these have been listed for remodelling. Homes in Australia are in the main built of brick, stone and concrete. In suburbs and districts of the country-side timber is popular as building material. What attracts the eye most is characteristic tiling of the roof, which display distinctive colour variations, the more popular being red and green tiles. Yet another atractive sight are the gardens.

From the grandest to the most modest, the homes are enthroned in the splendour of a pleasing and colourful design of a beautiful garden. Your attention is caught by a general air of neatness and appearance.

And the tourists are provided with every comfort and amenity that a person of average habits demands. The Hotel Australia in Sydney, Menzi's Hotel at Melbourne, Hotel Adelphi at Perth, Lennon's Hotel at Brisbane, are of international distinction. With their modern equipment and comfort they welcome the stranger with amenities of the hotels of European countries. The small tourist resorts may not offer the same display of grandeur and luxury but they afford comfortable accommodation. In watering places and mountain resorts and spots of rural beauty there are installed modern hotels, guest houses and clubs. In most of these sports amenities like swimming pools, tennis and squash courts and a ball-room are always available.

Waterfront, Wollongong. N. S. Wales.

Botanical Gardens

Education

Education in Australia has filed itself into one of the premier ranks in Australia. Education of all children up to the age of fifteen is compulsory either on voluntary payment or free. There is a chain of free kindergarten schools covering the greater part of Australia. Graduation courses in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Architecture, Engineering, Economics, Agriculture etc. over the university faculties. Recently, to keep in line with world trends, a Social Science Diploma Course has been introduced.

Each state has its own university. Affiliated with these universities is the adult educational system. The technical and agricultural colleges provide courses of a specialised character. Agricultural colleges enforce practical training for those who intend making production their career.

For the benefit of remote and inland areas, a correspondence school has been established. This is the most distinctively modern trend in education and its being developed scientifically.

Potent Industry

The wool industry of Australia is part and parcel of the country. The famous Merino sheep is as much related to Australia as coal to Newcastle, and rum to Jamaica. The first Merino stud was founded in 1861. Now out of Australia's sheep, 80 per cent are merinos of Sanish, French and German blood. The Merino sheep is a surprisingly hardy breed, with a thick fleece of a superlative quality. Australian Government maintains this great potent industry of theirs with the jealous care of a mother for her newborn babe. It assists growers to any length, for this huge enterprise is without parallel and its production has earned international fame. Pastoral researches have been organised intensively, and the results are circulated widely among the growers through the efficient agency of the Australian Wool Board.

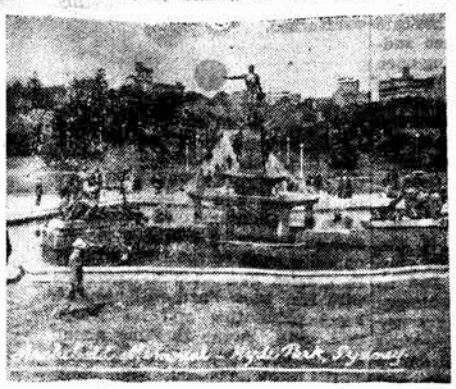
The average cut of wool per sheep annually exceeds 8 lbs. and the total clip is about 1,900 million lbs. The fleece is graded carefully, and the wool is sent by modern transport to the various selling centes.

This great venture of Australia is operated on a scale of resplendent grandeur and dwarfs any other enterprise in the markets of the world.

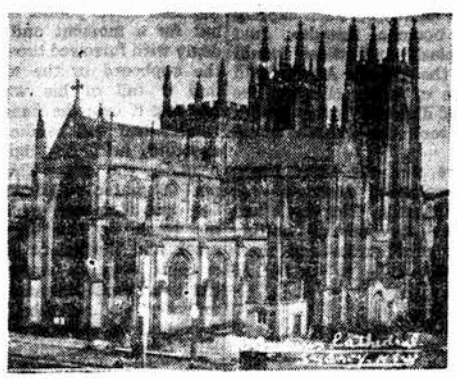
Farm Produce

Farms produce brings a substantial income to Australia. Poultry, milk, cheese, form an extensive rural industry. Pig-raising is also an importantant section of the work on the farms. Australia's Department of Agriculture has given this industry special encouragement by importing the best stud animals from abroad. And then there is the development of the cattle industry. The Australian Illawarra shorthorn breed is a wonderful achievement. It affords a unique illustration of painstaking breeding in such a short span of years. The fam-

(Continued on Page 21)



Archibald Memorial, Hyde Park, Sydney.



St. Andrews Cathedral, Sydney.

A SHORT STORY

By S. Muzumdar

THE BEDROOM GRAVE

HIS name was Arno. With one foot yet in the shivering domain of his adoloscence he put across the other tentatively over the threshold into youth—the boderline where a young man lingers just for a moment but which a maiden passes over earlier. And Arno was exquisitely handsome, as handsome can be—lithe, broad at the shoulders with a golden skin and golden crown, his face a replica of the handsomest of marble idols strewn in his land, Italy.

If the Romans were fighters, the Italians are not. If Romulus hunted, fought and raped the Sabines, Romeo only serenaded and made timid love to Juliet, and Arno was Romeo's breed, more loved than loving, more chased than chasing. Such a handsome race was made more for art and love, and the art of love than fighting grimly bloody battles. Arno too was made for singing and poetry and warming hearts than for fighting in a war. So, he fell a prisoner somewhere—Benghazi or El Adib and was brought to India with thousands of his comrades to live inside wire entanglements and to mend roads and to do many other odd jobs as prisoners of war have to do.

Now Arno came to Sujaon with an overflow from Ramgarh prison camp, which could hold no more as streams of Italian captives flowed into India. These were distributed all over, into improvised camps, and civil prisons. Sujaon was such a one improvised in a hurry; a bunch of village houses on a creek by the riverside stringed in with brabed wire thrown around an area. They were about fifty in all and they made a harmless, docile lot not likely to cut the wire and get away on a dark night. They plied their shovels in the day and in the night played their reed flutes collected from village youths giving no rouble to guard or keepe.

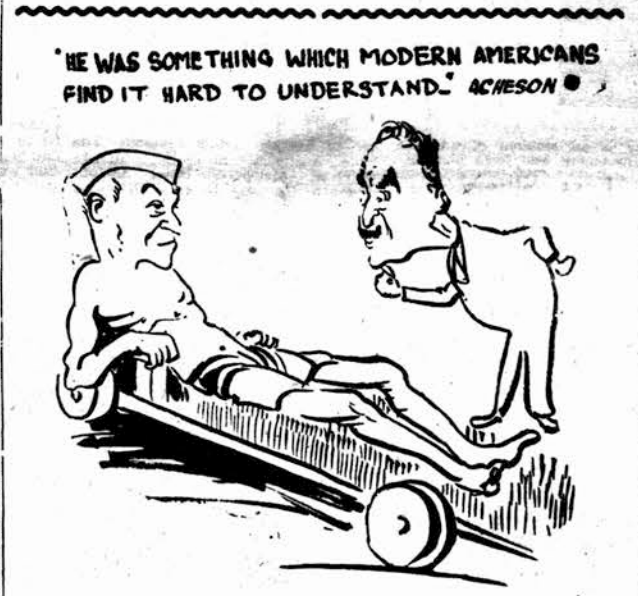
This keepe was Smith, a short stout, rubicund, dull person, as the Smiths of the world can be, but with enough mean cunning to make him a fine policeman to do his jailor's job and with a heart duly hardened by incessant slave-driving in civil jails. The gurds were not soldiers but police sepoys duly armed and as cunning as their Anglo-Indian chief. This sufficed for prisoners who would but sing and laugh and sleep in contentment.

Cara mia and *Amor mio* sang Amo's flute far into the nights on the bank of the dark Jumna where in yore a similar reed flute sang the same tune and made the same eternal call but in another tongue to maiden and married, to the housewife and the toiler in the fields. Now, the village creek had a story as the larger stream is associated with a theme of eternal love. This creek was crossed and recrossed by lovesick village swains at night and at the quiet noonday and sweethearts too crossed and recrossed it to keep a tryst. But once upon a time an eloping wife was eaten up by a crocodile in the creek and all this gave its deep-green waters a naughty mien. Maiden or wife by it loosened village talk and made father and husband keep open their eyes.

●

Sheer upon the water's edge where the creek and the river met stood a cottage in which the jailor lived. If the Italians were his charge it was Pamela, the jailor's wife who was the real prisoner, as a hungering prisoner can be with no one to talk to, no one to while away her heavy boring leisure with but the unhampered endless sky and the monotonous flowing river. Smith had ceased to care for her as is natural for the human mind to care no more for property secure and stable. He went to and fro between his camp and the city on official business, his motor-bike puffing away and puffing back home at all odd hours of the day and the night. Visits to the city also meant for him a little poker and a peg of wine, wherever he could drop in of an afternoon or an evening. And poor Pamela wrought out her feverish and shivering youth in household drudgery and lonely strolls on the bank of the creek sighing with the wind and looking hungrily across the river and looking longingly towards where the city lay.

Cara mia and *Amor mio* sang Arno's flute incessantly. He didn't sing of the whispering torturing gloaming which Pamela would



easily know but like all hungry hearts the amazing Esparanto that is hid in gestures and alien tongues and which our instinct has devised she understood this plangent wailing call. So this Esparanto brought them together.

Pamel's barless window opened upon the creek. As the puff-puff of her husband's bike sounded away the water beneath would splash to evoke the sound of just a slight clash of ripples which only a woman in love can hear, while men would snore and sleep happily under the boom of thunder. Just a tiny splash and there would appear at the window Arno's head with drops of water clinging like particles of diamond to his golden curls and soon the window would close.

No more was the river beach an arid sweltering desert or life a load to Pamela. The creek had again done its job of uniting them that must unite and there was ebb and tide in its wicked happiness.

●

So loud a sound as a machine puffing, so shrill a screech as its hoot are apt to be lost to them who are wrapt in one another, whose lips melt in a kiss, eyes devour, and touch brings down heaven between them. But all this chokes the ears. When Smith knocked at his wife's bolted doors they that were within started. Rap, rap, knocked Smith and cried, "Open the door, Pam. So early in bed? Nothing wrong with you? You aren't ill?" He thought he heard a window close and water plash and it seemed as if a monster fish ripped the water's surface with a swish racing up the current.

He entered the room and looked at his wife for some story written on her face but there was none revealed. Stupid and dull he was but cunning learnt from his job let him make no mistake about a scent and instantly he thought of things that could be done under the rose and under his nose. With deep eternal distrust of women that reposes in the breasts of men he looked at Pamela again.

It is only given to a woman to comepletely erase her tracks as no miscreants can. Pamela made a withered worn face and answered simply in a tired voice: "It was a nasty headache that sent me to bed, dear! It hasn't gone completely yet." The bed was tousled and the pillow troubled as if the sick had tossed and writhed in it and there lay by the pillow a small phial of aspirin as alibi and witness both. Pamela lay down again with an arm across her eyes and asked Smith to turn down the offending glowing lamp. With eyes thus shaded she watched Smith ponder and hesitate but for a moment and then suddenly with furrowed brow fling open the cupboard in the wall but to find it full of his wife's robes. Leaving it open he flung back the window-leaf and bending over the aperture held his lighted torch beneath the sill. There was a pool of water yet drying making the spot dark and wet. He plied his torch on the breast of the creek and the beams lighted only a calm sheet of water. And in her bed Pamela began to whimper and cry, as can whelmingly cry a woman in simulating innocence land to make seeming insult douby dire. She cried and cried and cried till Smith, yet reeking of wine, fell on his knees and cried his absolving maudlin tears too. And at a distance a ridiculing flute sang *Cara mia, cara mia.*

●

Thus Pamela won this first conflict hands down and she made much exploit of her husband's ignominious defeat and remorse. But she put herself on a very strict alert for a time. A doubt dies exceedingly hard in a policeman's breast. In spite of his expiation, Smith went on nursing his suspicion till his pegs in town became bitter and food revolting; wine didn't any more inebriate him delightfully but irritated his mind. He scanned and scanned fifty Italian faces, each in its chiselled statuesqueness a quintessence of beauty, each of which could ruin any man's honour and give him horns, each of which could demolish a home and ruin any wife. He imagined each one of the Italians as his wife's paramour. And he constantly examined the spot beneath the window. It kept wet amidst surrounding dryness and a fresh energetic birth of grass made the spot a tiny slush. But fear of defeat and ridicule held him from a further enquiry.

Arno was Arno—Pamela's storm and calm, her hell and heaven, the sophisticated mature woman's delight and willing disciple, a fun to teach and to take her lessons from but above all, he was her soul's unappeased hunger. She kep an unerring cunning watch. She could nicely calculate now the time the bike would take in making the miles back home and would keep an ear cocked up even in ecstasy for the puff-puff signal piercing the quiet of the fields like a kite's noon-time shrill cry. And *Caramia* kept on sounding near and sounding away and the new grass amid aridity was kept watered.

There is no worse unfortunate, suffering and tortured creature on earth like a betrayed husband who feels the presence of betrayal but has no proof, who senses hell but cannot make out anything tangible. Smith grew more gross through misery and became brutal. If anything tortured him the most and twisted his heart it was the sound of the flute chasing him to town and receiving him back home. He exterminated the mischieveous instrument from the village. but he could not stifle a voice and a young Caruso sung *Amor mio* with more gusto near his home and away when he was not there to stop it.

The policeman' wife knew the policeman's habit. He would no more look into a place which was once examined and had failed to base a doubt. She emptied the cupboard and stowed her dresses away. And with this her destiny overturned.

●

A queer blind foreboding made Smith restless in town that day and it impelled him home before darkness fell. He caught the dusk on his way and it became night as he left his usual route to make a sudden detour to a village on the opposite bank of the river whence he crossed over in a village boat with his brow lined with anxiety, heart palpitating and his senses taut with iotous thinking about an extreme plight. From the bay of the creek he climbed ashore and

(Continued on page 27)

EVE OF THE NILE SHEDS HANDICAPS

Egyptian Women On Forward March

THE women of Egypt are keeping step with the times. They are enjoying a freedom that is not different from that enjoyed by American or European women, with the single exception that they have not yet been given the privilege of voting in national elections. However, Egyptian women have assumed a position of civil prominence that is almost revolutionary compared to many backward areas of the world.

The women in Egypt share the same responsibilities and bear the same burdens as the men. This is partly due to educational development, the progress of civilisation in their part of the world, but more to the desire on the part of the women to rid themselves of the cloistered life of the Easterner and adopt the more forward ideas of their Western sisters.

In the past Egyptian women led a sheltered life that was not due to environment as much as heritage. After the first World War, about 1919, Egyptian women began to clamor for equal rights with the formerly superior males. Of course, there was at the time a good deal to opposition on the part of the Egyptian men to women dropping the custom of wearing the veil.

For many years prior to 1919 the Egyptian women were handicaped by some very old traditions, which for the most part had no real roots and which were based on many false prejudices. The 30 years since 1919 saw many of these prejudices tossed aside. For one thing, it was during this period that Egypt obtained its full political independence. As a result, there took place a great surge of nationalism which was new entirely for a country that had not enjoyed real freedom and genuine sovereignty for two centuries. Spirits began to soar, imagination as released from the chains under whch it had laboured with a sort of inferiority complex and both sexes were inclined to sweep aside the social barriers to which they had become accustomed.

—It may be recalled that the Egyptian people revolted against foreign rule during the troublesome years from 1919 to 1921, and it was about this time that the Egyptian women joined their men and fought side by side with them in the battle to liberate the country.

Naturally, having made many sacrifices, they began to seek the benefits which they felt were their due.

Pioneer

The first feminist leader was a society lady by the name of Hoda Charaoui who, accompanied by Mrs. C. Nabaraoui, represented Egypt at the famous Congress of Women which was held in Rome in 1923. Her trip to Rome and her remarks at the Congress brought her and the women's movement a great deal of publicity and justifiable attention. When she returned to Cairo, she founded the Women's Association which was to lead to a much greater feminist movement. Ever since 1923, the Egyptian Woman's Association has sent its own delegates to international feminist meetings wherever they were held in the world: Stockholm, United States, Italy, Turkey, the Lebanon and France.

At a meeting in the U.S., 15 years ago, Mrs. Charaoui again represented Egypt and made a long speech that attracted much attention, coming as she did from a country where many people thought women still wore the veil. She demanded that women enjoy equal constitutional and civil rights with men. She pleaded for a better status for women generally with greater freedoms and opportunities in the social and business world. Since then, many Egyptian feminine leaders have attended these international meetings and others have praised their grasp of social, medical, business and political problems. Certainly, we may be sure that the Egyptian women are entitled to a great deal of credit for helping women in other less enlightened countries, women who were not yet liberated from the unbearable yoke of prejudices.

The Egyptian women have played a prominent role in the field of education and their achievements have been remarkable. For a century before their movement became active Egyptian women had contributed widely to literature and art. Many of them became noted poets. Many wrote books that today can be found in the libraries of many countries. All of them possessed a keen sense of sensitivity and observation. With their advantage of centuries of culture and education they were able to deal with new problems with a facility that was not common then, or even today in many crowded areas in the Eastern World.

Among the leading Egyptian women writers, there was Madame Malak Nassef who, fifty years ago attained considerable renown as a "desert searcher". She was an accomplished poetess, able to give the most colourful descriptions in verse of the long Arabian nights, with all their mysteries and enchantment. She painted in vivid terms the fascination of the desert and of the picturesque Bodouins who inhabit it. She wrote of the cool night winds, the glittering lights and of the vast endless stretches of sand dunes. She also recounted the intriguing legends of her country and brought to light much of the folklore of the natives. But besides her writing, she conducted elaborate studies of the status held by women under Egyptian law and she was bold enough to suggest steps whereby they could obtain their emancipation.

Girls' Schools

There has been a great growth in the number of schools for women in Egypt since 1925. Dozens of them exist today in all sections of the country. These girls schools prepare girls for admission to high schools and universities where, boys and girls are seated together and treated as equals.

Girls who were university graduates became lawyers, doctors, scientists, teachers, and musicians and today they are being joined in these fields by thousands of other young Egyptian women who have carefully groomed themselves for business and professional careers. Egyptian women have distinguished themselves as surgeons frequently serving on the staffs of Egypt's modern hospitals. One Egyptian girl, Miss Nassim, took special courses in chemistry and geology. She frequently accompanied her father on expeditions into the desert and helped him with his scientific researches. It was on one of these trips that she discovered the mineral, nickel, which led to its use in several of Egypt's growing industries.

Just as in this country, Egyptian women have shown an intense interest in the work of the press. Not long after the first World War, three magazines were published and edited by Egyptian women writers. They had the Arabic names of "Al Masria" which means the 'Egyptian Woman, and "Fatal El Chark", which means the Girl of the Orient. Translation of the other Arabic title was the New Epoch. These magazines are in existence today and deal mostly with social problems and the necessary reforms which must be adopted to raise the sandard of the Egyptian woman. Women's magazines have increased greatly in the last few years. Some of them have special issues which deal with archeology, painting and the fine arts.

Women's Party

There is now a new Woman's Party in Egypt called the Bent El Nil, which means the Nile Daughter. This party was founded not long ago by a distinguished feminist writer, Mrs. D. Shafik, who is a graduate of the University of Paris. The programme of the new party calls for the right of Egyptian women to become members of Parliament.

This programme was the occasion for quite a controversy in the Egyptian press. Many editorials were written on the desirability or lack of desirability of such a claim. Incidentally there is nothing in the Egyptian constitution which would deny women the right to the polls. They have an excellent chance of becoming candidates for public office and furthermore, of being elected. That day is not yet came but we are confident that it will come in the very near future.

Perhaps the most successful achievement of the Egyptian woman is her contribution to the social and public welfare of the country.

Several known associations are headed by women such as the famous Red Crescent Association, which is the equivalent of the Red Cross and the Mohamed Ali Association, whose name is internationally famous for its humanitarian work.

Serving on the committees of these associations are women who belong to leading Egyptian families and who have distinguished themselves through their personal battles against poverty and disease among the poorer people of Egypt. One of these associations has created many workshops where girls of poor families, who are unable to support themselves are given the opportunity to learn handicraft work.

Each year there is an exhibition where their products are shown to the public. At present, some 400 girls are studying handicraft work and learning to become specialists so that they may soon be self-supporting.

Another woman's association called the Women's Health Improvement Association, has done wonders in recent years to protect the health of improverished children. Through its efforts, a special health city, as it is called, has been built on the fringe of the desert. This little city now is the home of nearly 200 children of all ages who have been saved from the grim clutches of that terrible disease, tuberculosis. They live in homes which have every modern convenience, electricity, running water, a laundry, spotless kitchens, and they eat in a spacious dining room where there is real community spirit. The doctors have devised a new word to describe the homes in which these boys live. That word is "Proventorium" which is not yet found in every medical dictionary.

Moving Ahead

Yes, the Egyptian women are moving ahead. They are earning now respect and they are being rewarded with new privileges.

In Egypt it is one of the provisions of a woman's personal status that she is entitled as soon as she attains her majority to dispose of her personal property without any restrictions.

Under the law, she can refuse her husband the right to interfere with her property. Furthermore if she has a job or if she is engaged in manual work, the husband is not entitled to claim any share of her earnings. It is unnecessary to point out that her privileges in this respect surpass those prevailing in many countries in Europe today.

She is first and foremost a mother and a housekeeper, and she puts her professional and business career second to these. She dresses like the woman of America and Europe purchasing her gowns from fashionable Parisian shops and buying the latest cosmetic and, of course, wearing the most modern type of hat creations. She participates in opera, dramatics; she is athletic and rides horses, drives her own automobile, and in some instances, flies her own plane. She is, in other words like her sisters anywhere in the modern civilised world, in step with the times.

CORNIER PRODUCERS?

A Hollywood convention of cinema managers ended recently without one film being shown to them. But they inspected 39 new types of machines to sell popcorn. Last year's popcorn sales in U.S. cinemas totalled nearly 220,000,000. Presumably the Hollywood epics are not yet corny enough for American audiences.

Sushila Yawalkar's Art Exhibition

STORY OF HER SCULPTURES

(From A Correspondent)

Smt. Sushila Yawalkar, wife of the well-known painter and sculptor Shri Nagesh Yawalkar of Gwalior, is arranging at the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society's Hall, in New Delhi, from 5th November, her solo exhibition of paintings and sculptures. The Exhibition will consist of about 20 pieces of sculptures and 50 new paintings, varied in size, delineating the modern trend in Indian Art which, it is expected, would create a lively interest among art lovers.

All these have been selected from a large pool of her recent works. Last year, she exhibited at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, her paintings totaling in all about 90, to an admiring group of artists and art critics. The press acclaimed them and paid a tribute to her attainments. The paintings were expressive both in colour and composition and were representative of her feeling and experience received during her recent four year's tour in the different parts of Northern India,—Tibitean border, Kashmir, Himalayas and Bagh Caves. Her production of familiar scenes, and figure compositions were clearly visible in these paintings.

Smt. Shushila Yawalkar busy modelling one of her pieces—a likeness of herself as absorbed in the Mirror opposite.

Mrs. Yawalkar intensely occupied on one of her models.

Modern Trends

Her works represent the flair of a genius, giving eloquent expression, in pieces of art, which are dynamically representative of modern trends. Recently, an eminent Italian sculptress happening to visit her studio in company with Her Highness The Maharani Saheba of Gawlior, said that if Sushila could excel so much in colour, she could equally well excell in clay. This passing remark so much influenced Sushila that she earnestly took to sculpture with the result that she has today quite a number of modern art sculpture-pieces. These are being now exhibited, for the first time, at New Delhi. The same untutored artistin her shows forth prominently in all her sculpture-pieces. The details are all clearly subdued, with their construction—eminently solid and their organisation quite compact. Sushila appears to bring out her dominent expressiveness and irresistible emotion, in all her sculptures, which are preeminently symbolic.

Mrs. Shushila Yawalkar is planning to visit along with her husband, Europe and and American art centres where she proposes, not only to exhibit her paintings and sculptures but also devote herself to creating public interest in matters of Indian art.

NEHRU AT UNITED NATIONS

Prime Minister Pandit J. Nehru of India (centre) meets Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, President, U.N. General Assembly as Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit chats with Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary-General (right). Looking on (Left). Sir B. N. Rau, permanent India delegate, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Nehru's daughter.

IMMORTAL OF INDIAN HISTORY

★

(Continued from page 3)

consequence, his is a careeristic view of politics.

A man of urgent likes and dislikes, Sardar Patel has neither Gandhiji's disarming simplicity nor Nehru's fascinating polish. In fact he prides in asserting that his "only culture is agriculture." He is no orator like Mrs. Naidu, and his English speeches can be put down to the point. So are his Hindi speeches. But when it comes to addressing farmers in Gujarati all the august orators in the country take their hats off to Sardar for the pure art of speaking in a language that the tiller of the soil can relish. Sardar's sarcasm is acid, his humour barbed. During the Bardoli campaign, for instance, the Government confiscated the cattle of those farmers who refused to pay the Land Revenue. The black buffaloes of the farmers were herded together in crowded corrals. Under such unhygienic conditions, the buffaloes began to shed, until their hides actually lost, all pigmentation. Not long afterward, Sardar Patel remarked in one of his speeches to the peasants: "Our White Sahibs took away our buffaloes. But they did not like them black. So they made them as white as their Mem Sahibs."

He has come a long way since, and the Man of Bardoli has become the Man of India. A provincial leader has emerged as the one half of a dyad that rules the roost in this country under a new-fangled form of "dyarchy." Age and experience have mellowed the personality only to the extent that one can now perceive a sympathetic heart ticking under the stern exterior. Entangled in a myriad details of the administration, burdened with questions of State policies, he is now not in a position to maintain personal contracts with party workers — and this used to be his mainstay. His colleagues and followers will, however, remember him best in his capacity of a day-to-day co-worker.

Even at seventy-four, Sardar Patel gives the impression of a rock and inspires confidence in the nation's future. In him we find our moorings.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS START REMARKABLLE WELL — N.S.F.I.'S FIAT — NEED FOR CO-OPERATION — NEXT ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES — HOCKEY AT COOPERAGE — START WOMEN'S LEAGUE EARLY.

HE Commonwealth Cricket team has started its career in India remarkably well.

Their two Victories at Ahmedabad and Indore against Western India and Holkar State are really very creditable for them — more so because the matches were played on matting wicket so which they were totally unaccustomed.

This shows that they will take a lot of beating on any type of wicket. Undoubtedly their training as professionals and experience under varied conditions have much to do with their resounding success. We may therefore hope to see them in brighter colours as they proceed on their tour.

Surprising as it may seem, the players who are supposed to be quite at home on matting failed to rise to the occasion and humbly acknowledged defeat at the hands of the visitors. Both at Ahmedabad and Indore, there were seasoned and top-notch players in the ranks of the home teams. Stars like Vijay Hazare, Gul Mohamed, Kishenchand and Raosaheb Nimbalkar, figured in the Western India side, and Mushtaq Ali, Chandu Sarwate, C. S. Nayudu and J. N. Bhaya in the Holkar XI. Still they got beaten. The only consolation is that comparatively junior players like J. H. Shodhan, Nyalchand and Hiralal Gaekwar acquitted themselves creditably either with bat or ball.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNGSTERS

With the above performances of our stalwarts before as, the prospects for the first unofficial Test at Delhi next month do not appear to be very bright. Let us hope the selectors will take courage in both hands and give fair chances to promising youngsters after all Victories and defeats in these "Tests" are of little consequence. But if they help to unearth some fresh talents, they would render valuable service to Indian Cricket of the future. It rests, however, with our selectors to focuss their vision in that direction.

By the way, the matches at Ahmedabad and Indore were played on the usual Coir matting. The jute matting at which the fourth "Test" will be played at Kanpur is still under preparation — or, maybe under, investigation! How and when our players would get used to this new type of wicket only Cricket-rulers know.

N. S. F. I.'S FIAT

The National Sports Federation of India — this is a new name I am hearing — held a meeting at New Delhi recently under the presidentship of S. M. Moinul Huq, the Secretary of the I. O. A., and proclaimed that the newly-formed National that Club of India had no right or authority to hold any international contest like the proposed Asian Games. I fail to understand why this was not decided by the I.O.A. Council which also met at the Capital about the same time. Are we to understand that a separate organisation, called the N.S.F.I., has been formed to control all the games which come under the banner of the I. O. A.? Who are its office-bearers and what is its constitution? An authoritative statement in this behalf will dispel all doubts about its powers and authority.

SNAG ABOUT I.O.A.'S COMPOSITION

There is one snag about the compotion of the I.O.A. Instead of being representative of only National controlling bodies of games and sports like hockey, football, athletics, swimming, etc., it holds under its wings Provincial Olympic Associations as well. This is a unique anomaly as these provincial bodies stand on the same footing at the National organisations! On the face of it, it is totally wrong. And the latter have protested against it on many an occasion in the past.

So long as the I.O.A. was the controlling body for athtetics in India, and the provincial Olympic associations remained its agents in the provinces, this kind of favouritism was permitted somewhat grudgingly. But after the establishment of a separate National organisation for athletics in 1946, these provincial associations deserved no special treatment. Their representation on the I.O.A. should have been abolished. For reasons best known to the powers that be, this anomaly continues even to this day. The result is that athletics claim more attention from the I.O.A. than even hockey the game which brought us World Championship, and football.

WEIGHTAGE TO ATHLETICS

I do not for a moment suggest that athletics should not have its due share of representation or encouragement. But there is no reason why it should have greater representation on the I.O.A. than the other games and sports. Since the formation of the A.A.F.I. athletics in this country are controlled by it and as such it is duly represented on the I.O.A. Council—just like the I.H.F. and A.I.F.F. The consequence of the present weightage to athletics by the representation of the provincial Olympics associations—on a par with the National bodies for other games—is that the latter suffer.

Therefore the sooner this anomaly goes, the better for all. Only when athletics have separate organisations in the provinces to promote their special interests they will prosper. Look at the negligible progress athletics have made in India in comparison with the leading countries of the world, despite the fact that they were the first to be sent out to compete in the World Games thirty years ago. So long as they remain tied to the apron strings of the provincial olympic associations, they will never make any appreciable headway.

NEW ANGLE OF VISION

After the All-India for athletics was inaugurated at Bangalore some of the leading athletes of Bombay took the trouble of forming a provincial association for it in this city. The rulers of the B.P.O.A. refused to recognise it and the A.A.F.I. whose chief business is to promote and encourage such bodies in the provinces, did nothing to set it on its feet. The promoters were so disgusted with this shabby treatment at the hands of the parent body that they washed their hands off the whole business.

I notice that the National Swimming Federation has taken a new line of action by according its recognition to the newly-formed Bombay Provincial Swimming Association. I have no doubt that this will help the growth of aquatics in this city—and the province—to a large extent. It is high time the B.P.O.A. also changed its angle of vision and permitted the formation of a separate controlling body for athletics in this province. Unless and until such a body is established, athletics are bound to remain in the background.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPEBATION

Now turning to the fiat issued by the N.S.F.I. against the N.S.C.I. it does not need any argument to support their contention that no club is authorised to hold international contests in any game. Only the National controlling bodies can do so. In the case of Olympic Games the I.O.A. along can do so. Actually they are planning to hold the first Asiatic Games at Delhi next year.

But I fail to see how they can do so without the help and co-operation of the National Sports Club of India, especially if this club puts up the Nehru Stadium by that time. Therefore it would be in the best interests of sport and the Games, if these two bodies resolve the technical difficulties at the earliest opportunity.

NEXT ALL-INDIA GAMES

I hear that the next All-India Olympic Games may be held in Bombay in February next. Bengal had undertaken to stage them at Calcutta. But owing to certain unexpected difficulties, they have expressed their inability to do so. As no other association is willing to shoulder this burden, the I.O.A. Council has requested the B.P.O.A. to take it up, if possible. At the time of writing I understand the matter is still under consideration of the local Association.

If the Brabourne Stadium is available, it should not be very difficult to hold the Games as such. But the biggest hurdle the B.P.O.A. has to negotiate is the question of accommodating about 800 athletes from various parts of the country. On the last occasion the Games were staged in Bombay—it was in 1940—the B.P.O.A. or rather the Organising Committee of the Games—had put up an Olympic Village at the Churchgate Reclamation ground at a cost of Rs. 10,000. This was possible only through the generosity of the Maharaja of Patiala, President of the I.O.A. I doubt if this will be possible now. The B.P.O.A.'s only hope lies in securing some of the military hutments at Colaba. I wonders if there is any chance for it.

IF QUARTERS ARE AVAILABLE

I do not think the financial problem will deter the B.P.O.A. from undertaking this responsibility. With such enterprising men as Tony de Mello and Sorab Bhoot at the helm of affairs, is bound to flow in, no sooner than they give the call. A few thousands is a mere flea-bite to them. So I do not anticipate any difficulty in this respect.

As for officials to manage the show, there are plenty of them in our city. If you have seen any of our Provincial games, you should know that there are more officials always ready at hand than competitors for each event! It is true the time at the disposal of the BPOA is rather short. But if matters are pushed forward with energy and enthusiasm, nothing can prevent the realisation of the object. Lapse of ten years is really a long period between two games at one centre. So it must be held.

HOCKEY AT COOPERAGE

The Bombay Hockey League will commence its season at the Cooperage on Saturday next. A good deal of propaganda was made by interested quarters to the effect that the old soccer venue would not be available for hockey, and that I was making needless propaganda in the press to earn cheap notoriety for myself. However, the proof of the pudding lies in its eating. Henceforth the ground will be shared by the WIFA and the BPHA for six months each.

I understand that neither the rulers of the WIFA nor the administrators of the BPHA are happy over this arrangement. They would have preferred independent habitues for themselves. I do agree that would have been an ideal solution. But the Government was not prepared to give away a large part of the Lloyd Recreation Ground for the purpose of the proposed stadium. And after the BPOA agreed to be accommodated at the Brabourne Stadium, the Government had no difficulty in allocating the Cooperage jointly to the WIFA and the BPHA.

FAIR PROSPECTS

I have not the least doubt in my mind that the present arrangement will be beneficial to both these bodies, especially from financial point of view. They will save six months' expenses for maintenance of the ground. Then the cost of putting up new stands every season will be avoided. Really speaking, the WIFA has no cause for complaint even now. They stand to gain all the way.

I am sure the BPHA will have no cause for regret at the end of the season. The present seating arrangements will be a boon to the spectators at large. I hope the gate-changes will be fixed at a reasonably low level, so that they may not tax the lean pockets of the common man unduly.

With the late inclusion of the G.I.P. Railway, there will be thirteen teams in the Senior Division of the League. I am at a loss to understand why there should have been so much unnecessary noise about the inclusion of this Railway. If there was a misunderstanding, it is the business of sportsmen to clear it up. I hope the League will provide interesting fare in the early part of the season.

If the Women's League is also started simultaneously it would add colour and variety to the programme to enhance its interest. Besides it will lessen the burden of a packed card for the fair sex later in the season.

GREAT LOSS TO BOXING WORLD

JAKE LA Motta wept openly when it became certain that Marcel Cerdan, the idol of France and the former middleweight champion was one of the victims in the Azores plane crash. Yes, the smiling tough puncher, who won the American hard-to-please hearts orvernight with a smashing victory over Tony Zale last September, was one of the most sporting and gallant fighters that infrequently step into the ring and Jake, who had high esteem for the Frenchman's qualities of the head and heart was very much grieved that he should have been deprived of the honour of defending his lately won title against that worthy

MARCEL CERDAN

opponent. Marcel Cerdan had lost his world title to Jake in June and he was stated to fight Jake again in December.

It is a tragedy Marcel Cerdan has been claimed by Death so early thereby robbing the ring one of the most popular and colourful personalities. His loss will be moaned by the entire sporting world.

Marcel Cerdan, whose first love was football, was persuaded to take up boxing by his elder brothers. His record of 102 fights won out of 105 fought, until he lost the world title to Jake, speaks very eloquently of the prowess of Cerdan.

There is a nice little story of his early days that reflects truly the spirit of the fighter Cerdan. It appears Papa Cerdan one day lined up the boys and spoke sternly on the undesirability of street fighting, stressing at the same time fighting if it were to be, shall only be with gloves. Marcel wondering which of his companions had babbled took his lecture contritely. But a few days laer, Harcel walked into ahe parlour behind the family shop, tossed three teeth on the table and declared boldly "I do not like informers!"

INDIAN TEAM FOR FIRST TEST

Mantri And Gaekwad Selected

BOMBAY, Oct. 29. (P. T I.): After a two-hour meeting the selection committee announced the following Indian Eleven for the first "unofficial" test match against the Commonwealth Cricket Team to be played at Delhi from November 11 to 15:

Vijay Merchant (Captain), M. K. Mantri (wicket keeper), Russi Mody, Vijay Hazare, Lala Amarnath, Dattu Phadkar, Hemu Adhikari, Polly Umrigar, C. S. Nayudu, Hiralal Gaekwad and C T Sarwate. Twelfth man: Uday Merchant.

Reserves: Ghulam Ahmed and P. S. Joshi.

M. K. Mantri, Bombay's batsman-wicket keeper, and Hiralal Gaekwad, Indore's 25-year old left-arm bowler, are the two new India caps.

Gaekwad, who captured eleven wickets for 152 runs for the Holkar XI against the Commonwealth cricket team recently at Indore, comes in the place of Vinoo Mankad who fractured a finger of his right hand in a Kanga cricket league match here last week.

The meeting was presided over by the chairman and convenor, Mr. H. N. Contractor, and was attended by the other two selectors, Messrs. C. K. Nayudu and C. S. Ramaswamy. Vijay Merchant, in his capacity as captain of the team, was also present.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

BRISBANE, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): Keith Miller, New South Wales captain, and spin bowler Ernie Toshack made excellent use of a rain damaged pitch when Queensland were dismissed for 118 on the second day of the First Sheffield Shield match of the season here. New South Wales 248 had scored 91 for five wickets in their second innings when play closed.

Two heavy overnight thunderstorms flooded the wicket and in spite of heavy covering, caused bad patches at end and the ball kicked sharply and the Queensland batsmen were always struggling.

Toshack took four wickets for 41 and Miller three for 25. Top scorer was wicket keeper W. Grout, with 28. L. Johnson made 20.

The wicket eased a little after lunch, but remained tricky. Rain stopped play for 45 minutes after tea and although on the defensive, New South Wales lost half their wickets for 90 before stumps were drawn.

Len Johnson, Queensland fast medium bowler, had taken three wickets for 30 in the New South Wales second innings.

Natal's Bowlers Thrashed

DURBAN, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian touring cricket team today gained a first innings lead of 131 over Natal here and then thrashed the Natal attack in their second innings to score 215 for no wicket by close of play.

Natal were out for 144 in their first innings in reply to the tourists 275. When the Australians batted again Arthur Morris got 112 and Jack Moroney 94 in an unbroken opening partnership.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Brabourne Stadium

4 p.m. St. Joseph's (Arpora) vs General Motors (Exhibition).

5 p.m. Divar Assn. vs Young Aryans (Ave Maria Final).

St. Xaviers College Ground, Parel

3 p.m. Little Pioneers vs Khatau S. C.

4 p.m. Bharat Bhusan vs Deoraj XI (Georgian Cup Final).

5 p.m. BEST vs Indian Gymkhana (Junior Rovers Cup Final).

TABLE TENNIS

Times of India Sports Club, Hornby Road.

4 p.m. Herbert Smith Shield final.

5 p.m. Mixed Doubles semi-finals.

5-30 p.m. Mens Doubles quarter finals followed by quarter finals of Mens Singles.

CYCLING

Oval

7 a.m. 25 laps cycle race (Bombay Cycling Club).

WORRELL REGISTERS SECOND CENTURY

Commonwealth Team Score 383 For 4 Wkts.

PATIALA, Oct. 29. (PTI)

An attractive century by the West Indian, Frank Worrell, and another by the Englishman, Norman Oldfield, were the features of the opening day's play here today in the match between the Commonwealth cricket team and the North Zone XI when the visitors hit up 383 runs for the loss of four wickets.

The captain of the home team, the Maharaja of Patiala, after winning the toss, left the opponents have the first use of the wicket, evidently thinking that it would aid the bowlers. Although a quick wicket, that of Winston Place, was captured for six with the total at fourteen, the Commonwealth batsmen mastered the bowling and placed their side in a very comfortable position at the end of the day's play.

Oldfield, who opened the innings with Place, took the score to ninety, helped by Bill Alley's bright knock of 56 including three sixes and five fours and thereafter went on to add 176 runs for the third wicket in partnership with Worrell.

His 103 made in three hours included eight fours.

Another century partnership between Worrell—who regaled the crowd with a grand display of vigorous drives and well-executed late-cuts—and the Australian, Wally Langdon, took the score to 368 before the West Indian fell to a hot catch at short leg taken by Daljinder Singh. Worrell's score of 154 included 22 hit up in 170 minutes.

Of the two century-makers of the day, neither of whom gave the semblance of a chance, Worrell was much faster. His first 50 took only 45 minutes and his 100 was scored in 108 minutes.

The sky was slightly overcast and the wicket was somewhat wet due to morning dew when the Maharaja of Patiala having won the toss sent in the Visitor's team to bat in the four-day match between the Commonwealth Cricket team and North Zone which began at the Gymkhana Ground today.

Oldfield and Place, the English pair, opened the Commanwealth innings to the bowling of Amarnath and A. R. Naidu.

Oldfield started with a single off Amarnath and another single off Naidu in the next over. The batsmen faced the bowling confidently and recorded the first 10 in thirteen minutes. Naidu, who was maintaining good length and sent down two maiden overs, was unlucky when Group Captain Jaswant Singh, fielding at second slip, failed to hold a low catch from Winston Place. Place, however, did not survive long and fell a victim to a similar ball off Naidu when Jaswant Singh making full amends brought off a low catch (14-1-6).

The lefthander, Alley, who joined Oldfield was somewhat cautious. His first scoring stroke was a beautiful four off Amarnath after he was at the wicket for fifteen minutes. Amarnath, who had sent down seven overs was replaced by the Delhi player Lakshmi Chand.

At the other end Hiralal replaced Naidu. The new attack proved expensive. Alley having got his eye in, played an aggressive game. He lifted Lakshmichand for a six and repeated the performance in his next over which cost the home team twentyone runs, including one six two fours and four byes.

Lakshmichand was taken off and Jagateshwar was brought in his place.

Fifty of the innings was registered after an hours play. Alley, who was scoring rapidly, soon overtook Oldfield and hit his third six off Hiralal, while his ppartner seemed to be content with keeping his end up. Batting brilliantly, Alley reached his individual fifty in as many minutes but shortly thereafter he was caught behind the wicket by Bhide off Hiralal (90-2-56). His score of fiftysix included three sixes and five fours.

Worrell, West Indies Batsmon, filled the breach.

The West Indian, to whom the bowlers did not hold any terrors, played a forward game with a straight bat driving vigorously and timing perfectly. Worrell registered the first hundred of the visitors score in 92 minutes with a single off Jagateshwar. Oldfield also opened out and both batsmen played bright game, cutting and driving.

A double change in bowling was effected and Amarnath and Naidu replaced Jafteshwar Singh and Hiralal respectively. Being well set the batsmen, though restrained, continued their aggressive game.

At lunch the Commonwealth team had scored 141 for 2 wickets.

Hiralal replaced Naidu and Oldfield greeted him with a lovely latecut to the ropes, reaching his own fifty completed in a stay of 140 minutes.

Worrell hit Jagteshwar twice consecutively to the boundary and with another full-blooded drive for four recorded his 50 in 45 minutes.

The batsmen had mastered the bowling completely by now and Oldfield hooking Hiralal for four sent up 200 of the innings after it has lasted two and half hours.

After three hours at the wicket Oldfield pulling Hiralal for three runs reached his century which included eight fours.

The Maharaja of Patiala now took a turn with the ball and met with immediate success getting Oldfield declared lbw. for 103 (266-3-103).

The third wicket partnership between Oldfield and Worrell produced 176 runs. Oldfield's innings was without a blemish and was marked by careful batting with occasional flashes.

Worrell was joined by the lefthander, Wally Langdon. The West Indian drove Hiralal straight to the sight screen to score a century, his second of the tour. Hit up in 108 minutes including 14 fours.

At tea, they remained unseparated with the score at 320 for three. Worrell batting 133 and Langdon batting fifteen.

Continuing to bat vigorously Worrell executed well-timed strokes all round the wicket and despite a well-placed field the rate of scoring of one run a minute was more than maintained.

Worrell with a four reached his individual 150 when the total stood at 363. Soon afterwards the brightest stand of the day came to an end. Worrell pulled a short-pitched ball from Lakshmichand and Daljinder Singh fielding at short leg, accepted a mot catch. (368-4-154).

Worrell's attractive innings which lasted 170 minutes included 22 fours. He did not give the semblance of a chance.

Jack Pettiford poined Langdon and they carried the total to 383 for four when stumps were drawn.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH CRICKET TEAM (First Innings)

Oldfield lbw the Maharaja of Pattala	103
Place c Jaswant Singh b Naidu	6
Alley c Bhide b Hiralal	56
Worrell c Daljinder Singh b Lakshmi Chand	154
Langdon (batting)	51
Pettiford (batting)	5
Extras (byes 4, no ball 1, legbyes)	8
Total (for four wickets)	383

Bowling Analyses:

Amarnath 15/2/34/0.
Naidu 22/4/62/1
Lakshmi Chand 10/nil/61/1
Hira Lal 21/nil/126/1
Jagteshwar Singh 15/nil/56/0
Maharaja of Patiala 10/nil/36/1

PANCHO GONZALES EVENS UP

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): Pancho Gonzales, former United States amateur lawn tennis champion, defeated Jack Kramer world professional champion, here in the second match of their nationwide professional tour.

Gonzales won 9-7 1-6 6-4 to even the score in the last series as Kramer won the opening match in New York last Tuesday.

Pancho Segura (Ecuador) again beat Frank Parker winning 3-6 6-1 6-4.

SAMPAT RECOVERS BRILLIANTLY

"Times" Open Table Tennis Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dilip Sampat staged a brilliant recovery after being down by two games to nil against K. N. S. Narayanan and was fully extended by him. The deciding game was very hard fought. Sampat led 18-13 but Narayanan playing brilliantly forced Sampat into a defensive game and drew level at 18 all & he had a glorious chance of winning when he led 19-18 but Sampat fighting back levelled scores and over the extra points Sampat claimed the match in the Times of India Open Championship.

In the semi-finals of the Herbert S. Shield Team Championship Fellowship School beat King Circle Challengers by three matches to nil while in the other semi-final Bombay Central Railway Institute beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'B' by three matches to two in a thrilling encounter where S. N. Gandhiji was surprised by P. Abraham.

The following are the results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Gool Nasikwalla beat Mani Bharucha 21-8 21-14 21-19 Suhasini Dharap beat Piroj Tipnis 21-7 21-7 21-9 Banoo Cama beat Sumita Amladi 22-20 22-20 21-17 Enid Bocarro beat Jaya Walawalkar 21-12 21-14 21-11.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro beat Indu Desai and Dun Mistry 21-14 22-20 21-16 Banoo Cama and Mani Bharucha beat Suhasini Dharap and Jaya Walwlkr 21-18 21-21 21-19 21-19.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: Jall Godrej and Sam Motiwalla beat Desai and C. R. Kelekar 21-9 21-9 21-9; P. Kumar and V. Venkatraman beat M. Shinde and T. S. Naidu 21-10 21-13 20-22 19-21 21-9; N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni beat B. Surendra and V. Remedios 21-11 21-16 21-14; Kumar Ghosh and B. A. Lalljee beat D. N. Bhatikal and V. D. Kalavar 21-18 21-17 21-17; H. M. Khanchand and Ossie Dyer beat V. M. Choksey and P. N Muzumdar 21-11 21-12 21-15; B. P. Baliga and S. N. Gandhi beat D. P. Sampat and Y. S. Vyas 13-21 21-8 15-21 21-16 21-14; S. S. Jog and A. I. Jacoob beat Y. M. Hatia Jan and U. S. Bangera 15-21 19-21 21-14 23-21 21-18; P. Abraham and B. Abraham beat Fali Dubash and J. Captain 17-21 21-12 21-14 24-22.

MEN'S SINGLES

FIFTH ROUND

N. B. Laljee beat N. B. Mistry 21-14 21-12 11-21 23-21; D. Somaya beat V. B. Shanbagh 21-12 21-18 11-21 21-19; Kumar Ghosh beat P. Abraham 21-11 18-21 21-12 21-13; D. P. Sampat beat K. N. S. Narayanan 15-21 17-21 21-19 21-16 23-21; Jall Godrej beat M. M. Desai 21-12 21-8 21-12; H. M. Khanchand beat D. M. Kamath 17-21 21-13 21-16 21-13; Sam Motiwalla beat Y. S. Vyas 13-21 22-20 21-15 21-15; Ossie Dyer beat P. Kumar 20-22 22-20 21-23 21-15.

HERBERT SMITH SHIELD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

SEMI-FINALS: Fellowship School Club beat King's Circle Challengers 3-0; I. R. Jossab beat V. Venkatraman 21-19 21-19; D. P. Sampat beat P. Kumar 21-17 21-16; D. P. Sampat and I. R. Joosab beat P. Kumar and V. Venkatramem 21-15 21-14.

Bombay Central Railway Institute "A" beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" 3-2: H. M. Khanchand beat S. N. Gandhi 21-15 21-18 beat B. P. Baliaga 21-15 21-19; P. Abraham beat S. N. Gandhi 15-21 21-19 21-14 lost to B. P. Ballaga 10-21 16-21 H. M. Khanchand and P. Abraham lost to S. N. Gandhi and B. P. Baliga 17-21 21-19 12-21.

International Badminton Competition For Women

LONDON, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): An International Badminton competition for women, on the lines of the newly inaugurated Thomas Cup event for men, may soon be introduced.

The competition has been proposed by Britain's topranking woman player Mrs. H. S. Uber who has offered to present a suitable trophy. It is understood her proposal will come up for consideration by the International Federation and she hopes that the competition will begin in the winter of 1950-51.

Mrs. Uber said today that her idea is to have the semi-finals and finals of the first contest during the All-England championships.

"After that I rather fear the cup will be creeping over to Denmark," she said.

Oilmen Enter Final

SATIRANJAN SHIELD FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah-Shell 'A' earned the right to figure in the finals of the Satiranjan Shield Tournament where they are due to meet the winners of the GIP and Indian Gymkhana match by defeating Goan Sports 'A' by two goals to nil this evening at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

The oilmen took a long time to settle down and it was their opponents who had the more of the exchanges but the Shell had the better chances of scoring in the first half. The Shell attackers played a lifeless game never exerting themselves.

The Goans defence gave a splendid account of itself with custodian Walter D'Souza dealing capably with all that came into the goal. They laboured under the handicap of having to play with ten men for the greater part of the match Anant Vaidya having pulled his leg muscle took no further part in the game. Pivot Bonnie D'Souza was another who gave a good account of himself.

The teams changed ends with a blank scoreboard and after the breather Shell started on the offensive and missed two gilt-edged chances of scoring. Ganesh was deprived of the ball by a Goan defender just in time and a little later Michael had a helpless custodian before him but he failed to connect with a pass from A. P. Fernandes.

The Goans now took over the initiative and it was the turn of the Shell defenders to hold their fort intact. Santiago punched a centre from the left by Michael Fernandes clear before the other Goan attackers to get to it in time.

At the other end Santan the Shell pivot forced his way through a host of Goan defenders from about five yards on top of the penalty area and placed the ball safely past the custodian's outstretched hands to give his side the lead. Other two chances were wasted my Shell attackers before Rego completed the tally a few minuutes before the end from the spot from a penalty award against Joaquim for fouling Peter.

Earlier in the evening in the quarter final of the same competition GIP 'A' staged a remarkable recovery seven minutes before the call of time to prevail over Rashid's XI by four goals to three They were down by three goals to one when seven minutes were left and then they scored three goals to emerge victorious. Aziz, Tambe, Aziz and M. D'Souza in the same order scored for GIP while Dass, Verghese, and Shinde likewise for Rashid's. The teams were level at the interval the score being one all.

GEORGIAN CUP

In the Georgian Cup semi-final Bharat Bhusan 'A' beat Devlali Dreamland by two goals to nil. G. Santiago and Shantaram scored for the winners.

PARRA WIN BOYS CHAMPIONSHIP

Football At The Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Divar Association playing with only six of their regular players, held the St. Francis Goans, a first division side to a two goal draw in the final at the Bombay Goan Athletic Association championship at the , Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening.

Both sides played an even game and aplayed fast and delighful soccer. Divar took the lead through A. Braganza ten minutes after the start and three minutes later St. Francis equalised through S. Fernandes. Divar forged again ahead after the recess, when B. Dais scored a goal off a long range short, but before the close of play, Walter D'Souza put St. Francis Goans again on level terms. The teams will meet again to decide the issue on Monday the 31st at 5 p.m.

Parra won the Boys Championship beating the C.C.I. Boys by three goals to nothing. The game was full of thrills and the ogodly crowd that turned to watch the games enjoyed it and particularly the determination with which the C.C.I. Boys played till the end. Pachees, Martin and J. Fernandes scored for Parra.

THE ADMISSION CHARGED FOR SUNDAY'S GAMES WILL BE ANS. 10½ AND ANNAS 4.

ANNUAL FIELDING COMPETITION

General Standard High

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The part fielding plays in the game of cricket has been proved beyond doubt as most important and the selection of a player for an important representative side has depended on this factor time and again. A good fielder always catches the selectors eye for it is he who may be responsible for either keeping the score low or be responsible for making a man out by his sharp returns.

The annual fielding competition organised for the second year running by the Cricket Club of India has drawn a record number of entries from the various clubs and the elimination process proved rather difficult for the judges.

Fielding has been divided into three major sections. Slip fielding, middle fielding and out fielding. The standard of fielding witnessed was quite good and the judges had a word to say about it. Youngsters were particularly adept. The throw-in was rather disappointing.

A novel attempt was introduced this year and will be tried out on Sunday afternoon. School boys have especially been brought into limelight so that they may train from now on to be proficient in this department of the game of cricket.—A general proficiency section will decide the best fielder among them.

The finals of the various sections will take place on Sunday and Col. C. K. Nayudu will preside and distribute the prizes.

The judges for the competition were H. F. Vazifdar, H. N. Contractor and K. K. Tarapore.

The following have qualified for the finals:—

Slip Fielding:—U. M. Merchant (Cricket Club of India), Y. R. Mhatre (Hindu Gymkhana), M. S. Shetty (Jupiter Insurance Cricket Club), G. K. Patel (Tata Sports Club) and K. M. Bhatia (Hindu Gymkhana)

Middle Fielding:—K. M. Bhatia (Hindu Gymkhana), M. H. Fezi (Sunder Cricket Club), V. L. Manjrekar (Dadar Hindu Gymkhana), K. V. Palwankar (Central Rationing Cricket Club), G. K. Patel (Tata Sports Club) and M. S. Shetty (Jupiter Insurance Cricket Club).

Out Fielding:—K. M. Bhatia (Hindu Gymkhana), V. L. Manjrekar (Dadar Hindu Gymkhana), K. V. Palvankar (Central Rationing), G. K. Patel (Tata Sports Club), G. S. Ramonand (Cricket Club of India) and M. S. Shetty (Jupiter Insurance Cricket Club).

WRESTLING IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ram Narain of Gorakhpur was concerned in two contests in this evening's exhibition wrestling organised by Akhil Bharatiya Vikas Singh at the Azad Maidan.

Ram Narain in his first fight beat Narain of Mukuwadi in two minutes in a ten minute contest and issuing a challenge which was accepted by Vaman Panwale (Bombay) who beat him by a 'tang' in two minutes in a fifteen minute contest.

The following are the results:

Kedari drew with Laxman in a seven minute contest.

Narain (Kolhapur) beat Maqbool Hussain in two minutes in a seven minute contest.

Ramoo Narkerhari beat Sitalprasad Ramdar in two minutes in a seven minute contest.

Maqbool Hussain (Wasti) beat Madanmohan (Muttra) in one minute in a ten minute contest.

Sahebu Naru beat Chhabinath in one minute in a ten minute contest.

Chandu beat Gulab Rai in six minutes in a ten minute contest.

Shivram drew with Dagdu Ramu in a ten minute contest.

Ram Rao beat Kishan Nana in six minutes in a ten minute contest.

Shankar Kakekar beat Vithu Rulveker in on minute in a ten minute contest.

Ram Narain (Gorakhpur) beat Narain in two minutes in a ten minute contest.

Dashrat drew with Gyanu Abukareem in a seven minute contest.

Vaman Panwale (Bombay) beat Ram Narain (Gorakhpur) in two minutes in a fifteen minute contest.

Atmaram drew with Babu in a twenty minute contest.

JOE LOUIS TO DON GLOVES

10-Round Exhibition At Chicago Stadium

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): Joe Louis, retired world heavyweight champion, is to box Pat Valentino of San Francisco in a 10-round exhibition bout at Chicago Stadium on December 7, the international Boxing Club announced today.

Ezzard Charles world champion as recognised by the N.B.A. knocked out Valentino in the eighth round of a title bout two weeks ago.

Louis is now making an exhibition tour in the United States. He declared earlier this week that he would hang up his gloves at the end of the tour.

COMMONWEALTH AID TO BURMA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India, at present engaged in drastic cuts in her own international and notion-building expenditure may shortly be called upon to loose her purse strings to bear her share of a Commonwealth loan to Burma, writes PTI Correspondent, who has recently returned from Burma.

Discussions in Rangoon on Commonwealth financial assistance to prop up Burma's crumbling economy appear to have reached a conclusive stage.

The report of the Committee of Ambassadors of Britain India, Pakistan and Ceylon was understood to have been received in London and an announcement on the exact amount of aid and the share of each participant nation is believed to be in the offing.

Unofficial Rangoon estimates placed the amount of immediate at about rupees one crore and eighty lakhs but it is possible that the total aid may be much larger.

When Burma approached Britain for a loan early this year she named a figure of 20,000,000 sterling or well over 26 crores of rupees is her requirements.

Burma, in much more pressing need today than she was four months ago, appears to have agreed to considerably whittle down the amount in return for the concession— very important to her nation pride—that there should be no restrictions and no humiliating supervision of her spending.

India is naturally interested in the financial and political stability of her nearest South-East Asian neighbour with her large Indian immigrant population & investments and her large governmental outstandings (about Rs. 50 crores) since her partition from this country. Any aid that India might give to Burma—and this expected to more in the nature of "interim relief" till Burma gets back on her feet—must naturally be viewed in this light.

The council of commonwealth ambassadors sitting in Rangoon to discuss assistance to Burma are also believed to have taken into consideration the fact that the military situation in Burma has in no way improved since they met four months ago.

INDO-PAK BOUNDARY DISPUTES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI)—Lord Justice Algot Bagge, a judge of the Supreme Court of Sweden, has been invited to serve as Chairman of the Tribunal for the adjudication and final settlement of certain specified boundary disputes between India and Pakistan.

The disputes are over the East-West Bengal and East Bengal-Assam borders arising out of the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award.

The tribunal is expected to commence its work in the first week of December and remain in session for about two months.

Other members of the Tribunal are a nominee of the Government of India Mr. Chandra Sekhar Iyer, a retired judge of the Madras High Court, and a nominee of the Government of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Shahabuddin of the East Bengal High Court.

Lord Justice Bagge is one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Law Association, and in 1925-26 he was President of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, and again in 1933-34 he was the arbitrator in the case between Great Britain and Finland.

SPORTS OF R.I.A.F. INTER-COMMAND

Sardar Baldev Singh To Inaugurate Meet

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (PTI)—The RIAF. Inter-Command Sports Meet will be inaugurated by Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, at the Sports Arena of their RIAF station here on November 18.

A varied and elaborate programme of sports and athletic events has been drawn up for all the ten days of the meet. A team of R.I. A. F. Operational Command Hockey players will descend on the Sports Arena by parachutes from a Dakota overhead, immediately after the inauguration ceremony. Soon after touching the "deck", the parachuting team will play an exhibition match against the Air H.Q. team.

Amongst those to attend the event are members of the diplomatic corps, members of the constituent assembly and high ranking civil and military officials.

For the purpose of sports, RIAF. formations throughout India have been divided into three main teams, the Air Headquarters team, Operational Command team and a team representing all the formations under the control of the Training Command, Bangalore and No. Three Air Force Academy, Coimbatore.

The Air H.Q. team will represent all units under RIAF Station, New Delhi. No. One Air Force Academy, RIAF Station, Kanpur and RIAF Selection Board, Dehra Dun The Operational Command team will represent all the units of the Operational Command Palam and No. Two Air Force Academy, Jodhpur.

Trails have already begun at various RIAF stations throughout India for selection of teams and competotors to take part in the finals at the meet in Delhi.

On November 18, the inaugural day of the meet, the Defence Minister will also declare open the newly constructed Elmhirst Pavilion, named after Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, Commander-in-Chief of the RIAF.

Lady Elmhirst, wife of Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, will give away the prizes and trophies to the winners on November 27.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY ENTER FINAL

Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI)—M. and S. M. Railway qualified for the Finals by defeating the O.T. Railway by one goal to nil in the semi-finals of the All-India Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament played here today.

TRAINER B. R. PATEL INJURED

Will Be Out Of Racing For A Fortnight

POONA Oct. 29, (PTI): Western India's well-known trainer, Mr. B. R. Patel, is now lying in a hospital in Poona following an accident he met with on Thursday last whilst loading his string of horses to Bombay.

It was stated that a new horse slipped and fell from the station platform on Mr. Patel causing three fractures in his left leg.

It was expected that Mr. Patel would be able to move about after about a fornight.

Exhibition Table-Tennis At Madras

MADRAS, Oct. 29 (PTI).

Barna and Bergmann beat South India by five matches to nil in a team contest which was the chief event in tonight's programme of the four-day exhibition table tennis series which concludes here tomorrow when the first unofficial test between India and England would be played.

An additional attraction tonight was the exhibition match between Mrs. Barna and Miss Rukmini. Miss Rukmini won by two games to nil.

The last match of the night was the usual encounter between the visitors Barna and Bergmann. Bergmann won again—for the third night in succession but he had to concede the second game to Barna.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Match for Capt. M.A., Bach. 34, Teetotaler, Stalwart, reputed sport. Chiefs/financiers/Leaders/ Officers only reply. Box 1271, "Bombay Chronicle".

PERSONAL

From N T O S. Everything fine. Received Tikka and snaps. (1300)

SITUATION VACANT

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience with special attainments, if any, are invited by the Officer-in-Charge, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta-32 on or before 14th. November, '49 for the following post under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The post is temporary with prospects of continuance. One post of Stenographer in the scale of Rs. 160-10-330. Candidates must possess a speed of 120 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words per minute in typewriting. Preference will be given to graduates having good experience. The above post carries usual allowances admissible under rules which are subject to modifications according to the orders of the Government of India issued from time to time. Candidates may be required to appear for interview and test at Calcutta. The word application should be written on the body of the cover. (6120)

Wanted an Executive expert in organising sales of electrical products including radios. Candidates who are at least graduates and have worked for at least ten years as sales executives of concerns manufacturing electrical goods and radios and organised their sales on country-wide basis should alone apply to Box No C/o. 6160 stating age, qualifications, details of experience and minimum terms acceptable.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Faraday Eight Valve AC/DC, band spread American radios for sale. Inquiries from wholesalers invited. Faraday Sales Corporation, 53/E, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi. 1285

Highly Silverplated Sports Cups— Medals and Presentation Articles. Ask for Catalogue. Arora Brothers 1, Pussa Road, New Delhi. (1241)

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMISSIONS IN INDIAN ARMED FORCES

APPLICATIONS are invited from unmarried Indian nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal to reach Federal Public Service Commission, Post Box 186, Council House, New Delhi, by the 19th November 1949, for the combined examination (dates and places of examination will be notified later on) for admission to the Military Wing of the Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun, and the Air Force Academy of the Royal Indian Air Force for the course commencing in July 50. Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Federal Public Service Commission or nearest Military Sub-Area H.Q., or Recruiting Office.

AGE LIMITS—Civilian candidates must have been born (i) NOT earlier than 2nd JULY 1929 and NOT later than 1st JULY 1932 for the Army and (ii) NOT earlier than 2nd JULY 1929 and NOT later than 1st JAN 1933 for the R.I.A.F. Personnel serving in the Army, who wish to compete for admission to the Military Wing must have been born NOT earlier than 2nd JULY 1926 and NOT later than 1st JULY, 1932.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION—Must have passed Matriculation or equivalent exam. Applications from those candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at the Matriculation or equivalent examination will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish, before commencement of the course, proof of their having passed the said examination.

SELECTION—Candidates who qualify at the written examination of the F. P. S. C. will be required to appear before Services Selection Boards. Final selection will be based on the combined results of F. P. S. C. examination and S. S. B. test.

2. The number of vacancies to be offered for entry into the Military Wing Course and the R.I.A.F. course will be as follows:

Military Wing	150
R.I.A.F.	75

NOTES:

1. Applicants for admission to the 8th Course (Mily. Wing) and the Air Force Academy (previous Initial training Wing) of the R.I.A.F., commencing in January 1950, whose results are not yet known are advised, if otherwise eligible, to submit their applications for appearng at this examination. If they are successful for the 8th course (Mily. Wing) and the Air Force Academy (Initial Training Wing Course) their applications will be cancelled by the Commission.
2. The upper age limit for R.I.A.F. is relaxable to 24 years only in case of candidates possessing "A" flying license. Conditions of eligibility in NO other case can be relaxed.

6058

TRADE BUYING HARDENS N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Barely Steady With Mixed Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

COTTON: Opening gains were due to accumulation of trade buying orders in old crop positions based on the recent briskness of the cotton goods markets, lower crop ideas and the ever present loan support influences. Prices sagged slightly on hedges and profit-taking and then drifted idly awaiting fresh developments. The commodity credit corporation reported crop-loans upto October 20th at 338,000 bales. Activity returned in the afternoon with a relatively firm tone developing as a steady dribble of trade buying found sellers still cautious. Hedges remained meagre and this is still a bullish point because not bearing out earlier season's anticipations of increased hedging when crop movement expands, though the current of slowness ginnings was possibly partly responsible. The market closed steady with sales estimated at 125,000 bales.

The commodity credit corporation crop loans are officially corrected to 378,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

December	29.87+11
March	29.86+10
May	29.82+08
July	29.43+10
October	27.95+12
Middling spot	30.47+16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW ORLEANS Oct. 28.

December	29.81+08
March	29.80+08
May	29.78+07
July	29.35&08
Middling spot	29.30+05

N. York Coton Dec. higher 29.88 at 14.50 lowest 29.77 at 11.33 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Trading was mostly mixed, restrained by profit-taking on weekend considerations but featured by the firmness and activity of a few industrials including motors which showed gains upto nearly two dollars and helped to push the industrial average to a new 1949 peak. Chrysler were up nearly two dollars to 56 1/2 cn the quarterly dividend increase to 150 cents per share from 125 previously. The averages were industrials 190.71 and rails 48.73.

Earlier advancers had gains reduced in the afternoon and the main body showed an irregularly lower tendency mostly fractional under persistent profit-taking and some nervous liquidation. Attention was attracted by the federal reserve board prediction that the steel coal strikes will push industrial production in October 11 1/2 per cent below September's to the lowest point in 3 1/2 years. The market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.

GRAINS: After early steadiness reflecting smaller than expected maize receipts, prices declined under the leadership of soyabeans on liquidation of November contracts prior to the first notice day on October 30th and the lowest trend of crude vegetable oils and sayabean meal.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, October 28.

Widespread buying was experienced today on the Bourse although the movements in domestics wer elimited. Kafirs were the day's feature advancing substantially on press reports of an imminent rise in the world gold price. Mexican Eagles resumed an upward trend after the recent declines while professional buying sent Argentines higher after an earlier hesitancy. Suez continued firm. French Rentes also made a good showing.

LONDON PEPPER INACTIVE

LONDON, October 28.

Trading on the London Pepper Market was inactive. Black lampong, October/November, was marked down to 12sh 5d nominal but white muntok and white sarawak remained at 17sh 10-1/2d a pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar October is still valued at 1,130sh and first half November at 1,110 shillings cwt c.i.f unikingdom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, October 28.

No business was reported on the Singapore Pepper Market today and sellers of Black Lampong lowered exgodown price by ten dollars to 690 but white muntok remained unchanged at 975 dollars per picul.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, October 29.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted around Rs. 1,365.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, October 29.

There was no forward business today in the local market.

The Board has fixed rates for clearing but settlement is postponed.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1332 cent points below New York May delivery.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDIRA, Oct. 28.

KARNAK Nov.	70.00+35
Jan.	69.35+50
Mar.	68.95+62
ASHMOUNI Dec.	61.90+130
Feb.	61.33+138
April	60.75+145

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, October 28.

Upwards of 350,000 ounces silver were sold at unchanged price. However, increased supplies are expected in a few weeks reflecting the settlement of the American metal company labour strike at Carpet plant.

NEW YORK PEPPER QUIET

NEW YORK, October 28.

The black pepper market was quiet and easier with spots quoted at 1.34 dollars. The demand for pepper has subsided somewhat with sellers willing to accept lower prices. Following are today's prices: Black pepper spot 1.34 asked November 1.28 bid December 1.30 nominal January 1.26 nominal March 1.11 nominal May 1.06 nominal July 0.98 bid White pepper spot unquoted.

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS, October 28.

The Bourse broke away from its recent lethargy today and after a session of improved activity finished relatively firm with many gains of several points recorded. Among the issues finishing higher were textiles, coals, electricities and colonials. Mixed trends were noted in some industrials however.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 28.

	£
2-1/2 p c British Consols	67 3/4
3-1/2 p c Conversion Loan 1961	91
4 p c Funding Loan 1960/90	104-1/4
3-1/2 p c War Loan	89-1/2
Chartered Bank of India	9-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	84-1/2
National Bank of India	32-

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

American Telephone and Telegraph	144-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	32-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-3/4
Chase National Bank	36-3/8
Firestone Type	47-7/8
General Electric	38-1/8
General Motors	67-1/8
Ingersol Rand	71-1/4
International Nickel of Canada "A",	29
National City Bank of New York	45
New York Central Rail Road	10-1/4
Sinclair Oil	23-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/4
Texas Corporation	64
Union Carbide	40-3/4
U. S Smelting & Refining	38-3/4
U. S. Steel Common	25
Western Telegraph	18-1/8

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,480,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 25-1/4 and 24-7/8 respectively.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Oct. 28.

London Silver Spot and Forward	64 pence
Gold bars fine per oz.	£12/8/0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, October 29.

Today being Saturday there were no sales of Gold and Silver by the Reserve Bank and the market fluctuated within a narrow range.

At the opening Kartak delivery Silver was quoted at Rs. 168'12 and declined at Rs. 168'8 under scattered selling. At this level modest support appeared and the market improved at Rs. 168'15 but again reacted at Rs. 168/10. Ready Silver was offered at Rs. 168/8.

Kartak delivery Gold opened at Rs. 114/4 and after declining at Rs. 114/2 steadied at Rs. 114/4 Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115/4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77/8/.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	168 3 0
Kartak dely.	168 5 0
Ready Gold	114 12 0
Kartak dely.	114 2 0
Sovereigns	77 8 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.

December	2.13-3/8
March	2.14-3/8
May	2.09-1/2
July	1.94-1/8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, October 29.

The produce market was steady today with slightly improved demand. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality Receipts	39	8	0
15 Nov. Delivery	38	0	0
November Delivery	37	8	0
January Delivery	36	8	0
Bold December	35	12	0
Bold January	35	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	2	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	22	12	0
Oil Nevember	21	6	0
Oil December	19	12	0
LINSEED			
Indore	34	8	0
Bold	34	2	0
Small	32	8	0
Oil	20	6	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Spot	25	4	0
Janu. Dely	25	2	0

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, October 28.

With the exception of Amsterdam Rubber which was favourably affected by the annual report, all other Indonesian departments were again depressed. Business was again small the market closing inactive.

Romulo Not Disappointed

Optimistic About Solution To Atomic Energy Problem

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 28, (PTI-Reuter): General Carlos Romulo, President of the United Nations General Assembly, stated here today he did not despair of finding a new plan to get agreement on the atomic energy problem.

He recalled President Truman's recent statement that the United States would support the majority plan for international control of atomic energy unless or until a better or more effective plan was put forward.

Mankind will not be satisfied with a statement that agreement is impossible. Agreement will be found because it must be found. "General Romulo declared.

FURTHER TALKS WITH U. N. BODY USELESS

Israel In Favour Of Contact With Arabs

LAKE SUCCESS, October 29. (PTI-Reuter): The Israel delegation declared here yesterday that it did not consider further peace negotiations with the United Nations Conciliation Commssion to be "of further value" but that Israel was ready to negotiate directly with the Arab States at any time. The statement was prompted by a message from Tel Aviv which said that the Israel Government had apparently declined to consider further negotiations with the Commission on the question of Arab-Israel boundaries and refugees.

"The Israel position is that it would welcome direct negotiations with each of the Arab States "the Delegation's statement said.

"If they are willing so are we. Experience has shown that indirect negotiations in which the parties do not see each other, such as those which the Palestine Conciliation Commission has had to be content with, can be of no further value and may even make the situation more difficult.

U. N. OBSERVERS HAVE BEEN INVITED

S. Africa Replies To India's Charge

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 29 (PTI-Reuter): South Africa informed India today that observers from the United Nations had been invited to the Scientific Conference called by the Union Government in Johannesburg, and were actually attending it.

Earlier in the Trusteeship Committee Mr. Shiva Rai (India) had expressed his disappointment that international conferences held in Africa including the scientific meeting in Johannesburg, had not been attended by United Nations observers.

Dr. Louis Wessels, South Africa, told the Trusteeship Committee that the Union Government had extended invitations to the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation, the World Health Organisation and the Food and Agricultural Organisation, to send observers to the conference in Johannesburg.

Mr. Rao had been speaking on the increasing evidence of administering powers of trust territories establishing machinery of their own for tackling general problems of common concern.

"Concrete measures devised and carried out by the administering powers do much to assist the people of the regions concerned, but the point of view of administering powers is not necessarily the same as that of the United Nations."

Therefore, continued Mr. Rao the new development of international collaboration among administering powers outside the United Nations rendered collaboration with the specialised agencies all the more necessary in the interest of the peoples of those regions.

There should be no duplication of effort or even of plans, it was right and proper that the administering powers should invite representatives of the specialised agencies to their own international conferences as observers.

With mighty Niagara Falls lendin g a backdrop of grandeur to the scene, (left to right) Secretary of State for External Affairs, L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister Pandit N ehru and Robert H. Saunders, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric P ower Commission of Ontario, Canada, are shown aboard the fa med vessel "Maid Of The Mist", as Nehru's party visited the fam ed falls today.

CHANGE ECONOMY OF POOR COUNTRIES

Pakistani Delegate's Plea In U. N. Committee

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): A Pakistan delegate said today that if the United Nations goal of raising living standards of the peoples of the world were to be reached there had to be international action to relieve the "miserable economic set-up" in underdeveloped countries.

Mr. Mohammad Hassan of Pakistan, told the Assembly's 59-nation Economic Committee that "millions of people are hungry and naked because of lack of opportunity for them to work. They suffer because of the miserable economic set-up in which they live.

"Unless and until these people are provided with full opportunities for productive work their economic plight will remain as it is and, the purpose of the Charter will not be fulfilled. Speaking in the Committee debate on employment conditions throughout the world the Pakistani delegate declared that the United Nations could not adequately study the problem "without extending its purview to agriculture and studies of employment arising from it."

The root cause of unemployment was the same in industry and agriculture he said. "It is lack of equilibrium in the employment of human labour in relation to natural resources."

U. N. TECHNICAL AID

Likely Extension To Associate Members

SINGAPORE, Oct. 29 (PTI-Renter) Benefits from the United Nations technical assistance programme for underdeveloped countries would also be available to all associate member countries of E.C.A.F.E. (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East) under a recommendation made by the E.C.A.F.E. plenary session today.

The eight associate members are: Cambodia, Ceylon, Hongkong, Laos, Malaya and Borneo, Indonesia, Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Korea. At present, the technical assistance programme is limited to member nations, but E.C.A.F.E. decided that the needs of associated member countries should be represented to the General Assembly of the United Nations with a view to their inclusion in the programme.

The Commission called upon all countries in the region to plan stages of their schemes for economic development in anticipation of the expanded technical assistance programme, and to submit only schemes of high priority.

SOVIET STOP JAP FERRY-BOAT

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (PTI-Reuter): A Japanese railway ferry-boat running between Hakodate, on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, and Acmori in Honshu, was stopped by Soviet warships on a trip from Hokkaido yesterday, press reports said here today.

One paper said the ferry-boat was steaming through the Tsugaru Strait, between Hokkaido and Honshu, when it was ordered to stop by nine Soviet ships.

Make Him Feel Nature Of His Crime

MADRAS, Oct. 29 (PTI): Dr. Mithrapuram K. Alexander of Travancore, former representative of the World Peoples Congress, Boston, said today that Nathuram Godse—Manatma Gandhi's assassin—"must live to face the failure and folly of his patricidal work."

"If the Father of the Nation had survived a few moments after being shot, and regained consciousness, he would have asked for the pardon of his assassin," Dr. Alexander said in a statement.

"In the spirit of Jesus on the Cross, he would have expressed himself; father forgive them for they know not what they do.

"If Godse is hanged, he will die with a sense of fanatic martyrdom believing that his life was laid down for "altruistic interests" If the sentence of death is revoked, he will live to see in full measure the horrid nature of his crime against all humanity."

Arrests In Godhra

BARODA, Oct. 29, (P. T. I.): About 40 former residents of Godhra, who had migrated to Pakistan after disturbances in Godhra, have been arrested for returning and settling in Godhra with false permits, according to a report reaching here.

The arrested persons are said to have been released on bail, ranging from Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL STRIKE ENDS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29, (UPI): The strike of about 2,000 employees of the Howrah Municipality which commenced on October 2 ended today when the strikers resumed their duties.

Enquiries from Mr. J. Banerjee, Secretary Howrah Municipality indicate that as a result of the conference this morning with Shree Sailakumar Mukherjee, Chairman of Howrah Municipal Employees' Association, called off the strike from this day, unconditionally. The Chairman assured that there would be no victimisation simply for joining the strike and steps would be taken forthwith to release the persons arrested.

It is understood that the demands of the strikers will be referred to a tribunal.

ECONOMY MEASURES IN U. P.

Committee Recommends 5-Crore Cut

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29 (PTI): The Economy Insurance and Resources Committee appointed by the U P. Government has, it is understood, recommended a saving of over five crores of rupees, it is reliably learnt. Cabinet decision on the recommendations will be taken on November 1.

The Committee, which was appointed in September last year under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister, Mr. Sampurnanand, "chops off" rupees four crores non-recurring from expenditure on roads and buildings and recommends a change in the present setup of the development department.

The Secretariat Administration Department is sought to be decentralised and greater supervision stressed.

The committee has accepted the principle of compulsory state insurance for Government servants and employees of local bodies and aided institutions.

The Committee also recommends shifting of certain offices permanently from Lucknow and Allahabad to Nainital, cutting down of the present employment exchanges and to work them primarily as labour exchange, extension of the age of superannuation, increase in working hours and curtailment of holidays.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON
DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

Previous closing	29.87
Today's opening	29.83
Difference	—4
Today's closing	29.85
Difference	—2

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

	Rs.	As.
Silver forward Kartak	168	6
Gold forward Kartak	114	2
Silver Bullion	168	4
Silver Mint	168	4
Gold ready	115	0
Sovereign	77	2

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Australian wheat new crop 128 Dec/Jan.
London exchange unchanged.

ART SILK YARN
BOMBAY, Oct. 29.
At the opening October was quoted at Rs. 746 and after improving at Rs. 748 declined at Rs. 737. Closing quotations were as under:—

120 Ready Japan	3	11	0
150 Ready Japan	3	12	0
120 Ready Italy	3	6	9
150 Ready Italy	3	11	6
150 D. Box Oct.	737	0	0
150 D Box Nov.	747	0	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
BOMBAY, October 29.

	Bales.
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1949 to 27th Oct. 1949	41,898
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1949 to 27th October 1949	138,077
Same period last year	210,999
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th October 1949	343,381
Same time last year	738,181

Freight Surcharge To Be Abolished

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI): It is learnt the Government of India have taken up with the shipping companies the question of abolishing the 25 per cent surcharge on freight coming into Bombay. It is expected that this surcharge will be removed shortly.

Railway Priorities

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.—It has been decided to transfer with effect from Standards Institution has. brought wdrk relating to the Calcutta Region to the E.I. and B.N. Railways. All correspondence regarding priorities relating to the Calcutta Region should in future to addressed to the Chief Operating Superintendent, E.I. Railway, Calcutta, or the Transportation Manager, B. N. Railway, Calcutta, as the case may be.

TAX EVASION SCANDAL IN AHMEDABAD

The photograph, taken at the Indian Embassy reception, given by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, shows the Prime Minister (left) greeting Joseph D. Charles, Haitian Ambassador to the United States and president, 'ad interim', of the Council of the Organization of American States, as Mrs. Pandit looks on.

10 CRORES OF 'BLACK MONEY' REPORTED

Govt. To Issue Bearer Bonds To Tap Hoarded Funds

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, October 29.

IT is reliably learnt that the Income-Tax Investigating Commission appointed by Government of India consisting of Mr. Vardachari as chairman, Messrs. Rajadhyax and Majumdar as members, have submitted a sensational report to the Government regarding income-tax-evasion in Ahmedabad. It is learnt that according to the opinion of Commission "underground or black money" in Ahmedabad is not less than one hundred million.

It was after receiving this report, of the Income Tax Investigating Commission that the Government of India has made appeals to merchants to declare 'black money'.

BEARER BONDS SCHEME

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

The Government of India are reported to have decided to issue bearer bonds, bearing interest at one per cent, according to financial circles in Bombay, writes the Press Trust of India City Correspondent.

These bonds will be free of income-tax and are likely to be on tap for a period of six months.

This step, market reports indicate, the correspondent says, is probably being taken for mopping up funds which have hitherto been lying idle.

The proposed issue of bearer bonds which will be... negotiable should help find useful investment for unremunerative funds.

The issue of these bonds should also help Government to arrest inflationary tendencies, arising out of devaluation of the rupee.

It is understood that the Reserve Bank of India has been asked to work out details of the scheme. One thing is fairly certain, the maturity of the bearer bonds will not conflict with the repayment of any other loan.

Bearer bonds have been issued in the past, the latest instance being the prize bonds issued during the war. This is one of the methods by which Governments raise funds in the money market, when other alternative methods of raising funds are not considered suitable.

NEHRU TO MEDIATE?

Ramadier's Move To End Indo-China Deadlock

PARIS, Oct. 29 (PTI-Reuter).

A REPORT that Paul Ramadier, French Socialist-Premier and Minister of Defence in the late Queuille Cabinet, would ask Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, to mediate in Indo-China appeared in the independent left-wing newspapers "Franc-Tireur" and "Combat" today.

"Franc-Tireur" said Ramadier would meet Pandit Nehru when he goes to New Delhi for the meeting of the International Labour Office.

The Ministry of Overseas France said today they had no knowledge of such a mission, but the French Ministry of Labour confirmed that Ramadier would be French Government delegate at the I.L.O. meeting on December 27, as at previous meetings.

It was also learned that Jean le Tourneau, new Minister of Overseas France, conferred with Paul Mus, head of the School for Overseas France, which trains governors and administrators, as soon as he took over his new post yesterday.

Mus was formerly official French Government Adviser on Indo-China and is always consulted on Indo-Chinese questions.

He is known to be in favour of seeking an early peace in Indo-China.

RED CHINA ISSUE

The influential Conservative evening newspaper "Le Monde" said future events in Indo-China would depend on whether or not Britain and the United States recognised the Chinese Communist Government.

"The recognition of Mao Tse-Tung by Washington and London would oblige Paris to reconsider the problem as a whole", "Le Monde" wrote.

"That is why there is a persistent rumour of mediation by Pandit Nehru whose Government has always refused to take sides for Bao Dai or for Ho Chi Minh.

"If the State Department and the Foreign Office on the contrary decided not to maintain relations with Peking, consolidation of the Asiatic anti-Marxist bloc so often urged by President Quirino would have to be expected".

BREACHES ON M. & S.M. RAILWAY

Waltair-Madras Through Running Suspended

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28. (PTI): Due to breaches in certain portions of the M. and S. M. Railway through running of trains between Waltair and Madras over that railway has been suspended, states a Press Note issued by the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways.

The Up Madras Mails which left Howrah on October 27 and 28 were terminated at Waltair. A duplicate Down Madras Mail left Waltair for Howrah to run according to the existing schedule on October 27 and 28.

The Up Madras Mail leaving Howrah on October 29 will also terminate at Waltair, and return from there as duplicate Down Madras Mail on October 30.

Through booking of passengers and goods traffic beyond Waltair has been suspended.

Indian Troops Take Over Vacated Areas In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Oct. 29, (PTI): Indian troops have taken over and moved in all areas around the 'ceasefire' line vacated by the Pakistan troops, according to the U.N. Control room here. The areas stretch from point north of Bagtor lying west of Gurais to Shyok glaciers in the north.

These areas were conceded to India by the Karachi Military Conference held under the U.N. auspices in July last.

Hungarians Open Fire On Yugoslav Territory

HANDGRENADES AND ROCKETS USED IN OPERATIONS

BELGRADE, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter).

HUNGARIAN frontier guards opened fire on a 200-yard wide stretch of Yugoslav territory with automatic weapons on Thursday last, the Yugoslav Ministry of the Interior announced today.

The incident, the biggest yet to occur on the frontier between the two countries was at Donji Miholjac, in Crotia.

The Yugoslav Communique said the Hungarians kept up their fire from 9 p.m. on Thursday until 3 o'clock the following morning and also threw handgrenades and fired rockets.

Yugoslav troops did not reply to the fire but "remained in their positions ready for further developments" the announcement said.

There were no killed or wounded.

The Yugoslav Communique described the incident as a "provocation aimed at sharpening relations" between Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia and the Cominform Hungary.

It was an attempt to fan "warmongering propaganda" the communique added.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

BELGRADE, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): Military measures now being taken by the Yugoslav authorities were regarded by Western observers here today as precautions against possible armed intervention across her borders by the Cominform.

The measures, not publicly announced nevertheless common knowledge, are believed to include:—

Military mobilisation of Reservists (mostly under 30) in addition to the normal autumn callup of new recruits for the country's conscript army; and postponement of the release of many Reservists who took part in large-scale army manoeuvres in Serbia at the beginning of this month.

TROOP TRAINS

Meanwhile travellers speak of a substantial movement of Yugoslav troops trains from west to east towards the Rumanian and Bulgarian frontiers. Other reports speak of Yugoslav troops moving north-east from Zagreb towards the Hungarian border.

No particular surprise was felt here at these developments since Yugoslav leaders have in the past more than once publicly warned that armed intervention in one form or another by the Cominform against Marshal Tito's regime was always possible.

The fact that Yugoslavs appear to be moving men to the frontier areas suggests in the opinion of military observers here that their chief concern is border incidents from guerilla incursions rather than a full-scale military attack.

Cut In Coal Prices

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29, (P. T. I.): **A cut in the present prices of coal to stabilise the economy of the country in relation to the recent reduction in prices of cotton textiles and foodgrains is expected to be announced by the Government shortly.**

Stop Press

TRUMAN SIGNS ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter); President Truman today signed a bill providing 15,585,863,498 dollars for the United States Armed Forces and allied Government agencies—the largest military appropriation in the nation's peacetime history.

ARCTIC TOGGERY TO HONOUR NIAGARA

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, and his party, are shown in the famed boat, "Maid Of The Mist", when they visited Niagara Falls. Wearing protective covering (left to right, at rail) are Nehru, his sister, Madame Vijaya lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the U.S., Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mighty Niagara makes a pleasing backdrop.

NEHRU RESTS AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Regards T.V.A. As Socio-Economic Factor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (West Virginia), Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rested today in this lovely resort centre, preparatory to resuming his American tour tomorrow.

The Indian statesman's party arrived here this morning after an overnight train trip from Washington.

Pandit Nehru returned to Washington by air last night after spending the day inspecting the vast Tennessee Valley Authority Power and Food control project.

Pandit Nehru caught the night train after an early dinner at the Indian Embassy in Washington. The change in the programme was necessitated by poor flying weather and unsatisfactory landing conditions at the small airport here.

The Prime Minister was joined at Washington by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai Secretary-General of the External Affairs Department of the Government of India He had remained here when Pandit Nehru went to Chicago

GUESTS OF DEFENCE SECRETARY

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit India's Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister's daughter accompanied Pandit Nehru to White Sulphur Springs, were the party are guests of the U. S. Secretary of defence Mr. Louis Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was entertaining the group at a luncheon today.

The press party accompanying Pandit Nehru became separated from the Prime Minister at Knoxville, Tennessee late yesterday, when his big four engine plane headed north for Washington. The U. S. army transport plane carrying the correspondents flew to San Francisco 2,400 miles to the west.

The plane flew over the route that Pandit Nehru will follow after his takeoff from here tomorrow morning, over such cities as Oklahoma city and Pala Alto and Oaklan, California.

THE GRAND CANYON

The Prime Minister will see the famous Grand Canyon this is one of the wonders of the American West and his plane will circle low over the Canyon, so that he and the party with

(Continued on Page 18)

BRITISH TROOPS TO QUIT GREECE

LONDON, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): Britain's decision to withdraw remaining British troops about 3,000 in Greece will be announced in the House of Commons next Monday by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in reply to a Parliamentary question, it was learned on good authority.

RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

British Envoys In Far East To Confer

LONDON, Oct. 29, (PTI-Reuter): British diplomatic and Colonial representatives in the Far East will discuss the effect that British recognition of the Communist Government in China would have on their respective territories, when they meet in Singapore next week, a reliable source said here today.

Cabinet approval is now understood to have been obtained in principle for the policy of early 'de jure' recognition of Communists but the timing of an official announcement may depend on the findings of the Singapore conference, due to open on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner for South-East Asia.

Mr. Marshall Dening, Assistant Under-Secretary in charge of Far Eastern Affairs at the Foreign Office, who was leaving London for Singapore this week-end, is expected to visit Burma and Siam before returning to London after the conference.

JAIRAMDAS SETS EXAMPLE

TRICHUR, Oct. 29, (P. T. I.): **Because the Harijans are not allowed in the famous temple at Kaladi, the birth place of Adi Sankaracharya, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food Minister, today declined to worship there.**

The Food Minister, who arrived in Cochin to inaugurate the Chalakudi irrigation project, cancelled his visit to the temple, when he was told the Harijans were denied admittance. Certain private temples in Travancore have not yet been thrown open to the Harijans.

CLEAN PURGE FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Chancellor of the Calcutta University has decided to appoint a committee to further investigate the affairs of the University in the different branches of its administration The personnel of the committee will be announced early next week.

At a meeting of the senate of the Calcutta University which is now preoccupied with drastic reforms, after sensational disclosures of corruption and malpractices, the Chancellor, His Excellency, Dr. K. N. Katju, sent a message this afternoon stating that "it is of the utmost importance that the university administration should be purified."

Dr. Katju in the course of his message, said "There have been many developments, which have brought the Calcutta University and its affairs into an unenviable public discussion. What has happened has, I greatly regret, not redounded to the credit of this premier university of India, which all Indians during the last hundred years, whether natives of Bengal or of other provinces, have learnt to revere and hold in deep affection.—U.P.I. and P.T.I.

FUTURE OF BOMBAY AS 'CITY PROVINCE'

Commission On Bi-Lingual Areas To Decide Issue

MADRAS October 29. (UPI).

THE Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, said here today that "the future of the Madras City is vitally connected with the fate of all bi-lingual areas in the rest of India. Between every two provinces, there is such a bi-lingual area. The Government of India are really bound to appoint a commission to go into this question of bi-lingual and multi-lingual areas".

Dr. Pattabhi in a press interview suggested that a good solution to the problem of the city of Madras would be to constitute it along with the adjoining bi-lingual areas of Chingleput District, into a separate province.

The Congress President added: "The mere observation made in the J.V.P. report in regard to Bombay City as being a city province cannot be the last word on the subject, for, there are other cities similarly situated, though of lesser importance. There are other district areas which are connecting links between one province and another.

When this larger question of bi-lingual areas is taken up, the future of Madras City will also be decided, as the future of Bombay City will be. That is why Madras City is set aside from the purview of the future Andhra Province".

FUTURE OF MADRAS

As to the implications of the recommendations of the J.V.P. report with particular reference to the future of Madras City, the Congress President said: "The J.V.P. report asked if the protagonists of the Andhra province wanted the province immediately, they could get it by abandoning their claim to the city as part of the Andhra Province. If one reads that paragraph carefully, one sees that the question of Bombay becoming a separate province was first discussed, and then, it was said that things very much the same as regards Madras, but that Madras was smaller. Naturally, then, the thought was coursing on the lines of making Madras also a city-province like Bombay. This point the J.V.P. Committee members had some doubts, as Madras is a smaller city than Bombay, industrially less important, but, with closer connection with the political life of the province. But no conclusions were reached on the subject and abruptly the report cuts away from the previous line of thought and says in effect: "We do not know what the future of Madras will be. That is a matter for future discussion".

"It is thus clear", the Congress President added, "that nowhere

(Continued on Page 18)

DEVALUATION AND AFTER

Fiscal Commission To Study Repurcussions

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (UPI).

A detailed analysis of the consequences of Devaluation on the country's pattern of trade and the repercussions on the internal structure of the economy of this country is understood to have constituted one of the most important items of investigations by the Fiscal Commission Secretariat, it is authoritatively learnt here today

The next meeting of the Fiscal Commission will be held in Bombay from November 10 to 12 under the chairmanship of Shri V T Krishnamachari. At this meeting, the Commission will undertake a preliminary examination of the material already collected and analysed in its secretariat and also of the data papers already circulated to the members. The Commission will also hold informal discussions with the Chairman and the officials of the Reserve Bank of India and later confer with the Chairman and the Members of the Tariff Board. The camp office of the Commission in Bombay will be located in the New Customs House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

It is understood that the secretariat of the Commission has already received a large number of notes and memoranda in reply to its questionnaire from many chambers of commerce, industrial organisations, provincial Governments and individuals. Many others have asked for a slight extension of time, in order to enable them to review their replies to the commission's questionnaire in the light of the chanees in the country's pattern of trade and in its internal economy, that are likely to follow in the wake of devaluation.

WHEN LABOUR WILL GO TO POLLS

Before Or After Budget?

LONDON, Oct. 29. (PTI-Reuter): The British Government has fixed a deadline twelve weeks ahead as the earliest moment at which the General Election should be held, usually well-informed quarters here said today.

They believe that in no circumstances will an election be held before the end of January and opinion is hardening that it will take place between March and May. The Government's five-year mandate runs until the beginning of August.

The main question still to be determined is whether Labour will go to the country before or after the budget, scheduled for the beginning of April.

NEHRU AMONG U. S. CONGRESSMEN

Prime Minister Nehru addressed the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., on October 13. Following his speeches, the Prime Minister was guest at a luncheon given by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the Capitol.
This photograph, taken in the office of U.S. Vice-President Alben W. Barkley, shows (left to right): U.S. Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa; Vice-President Barkley; Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska; Prime Minister Nehru; Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois.

Saga In Co-operative Movement

SILVER JUBILEE OF S. I. C. C. SOCIETY

The silver jubilee celebrations of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society, Matunga will come off next Wednesday, when Minister Maiojirao Naik Nimbalkar will preside over the function. The mammoth expansion of the Society with 42 members and share capital of Rs. 420 in 1924 to 2.900 members in 1949 is a saga in co-operative movement. Once a tenant in a chawl, the society has now storeyed premises of its own, which was opened by the late K. Natarajan, Editor of the Indian Social Reformer in 1937.

Originally designed as a provision store dealing in grams and grains, dalls, oils and other miscellaneous requirements of a middle class family, the Society gradually embarked upon a plan of expansion and has now grown into a full-fledged shopping centre. Despite the credit system that was being afforded by all shops without exception, which had been one of the impediments for the spread of consumers' co-operation and greater enlargement of its activities in the early stages, the Society by the doggedness of its members, had the good fortune to live and grow into maturity With the introduction of foodgrain rationing by the Government the Society undertook the sale of rationed commodities to its members and today the ration units registered with it, number more than 15,000. The home delivery system has been extended to even in respect of rationed articles, though on payment of nominal extra charges to the benefit of the members. Actuated by the ideal of service it associated itself with the Government cloth distribution scheme and opened a separate Cloth Section in the year 1948. The sales of this section amount on an average to Rs. 20.000 per month.

The society has established two branches to cater to their members. During the recent sugar shortage, the society earned a name for equitable distribution of that precious commodity, while the shop-keepers were busy profiteering out of people's necessities.

To mark the auspicious event, the society has brought out a jubilee sovenir fully illustrative of its activities with articles from the pen of Messrs. K S. Ramachandra Iyer and H. Venketaraman.

Nehru Rests At White Sulphur Springs

(Continued from Page 17)

him will be able to view the magnificent scenery at close quarters.

The Prime Minister is due in San Francisco tomorrow afternoon, when a great welcome from the Indian community of the west awits him.

His programme includes a public rally—the only one of its kind to be arranged during the tour—when both the Indians and local residents will be able to see and hear Pandit Nehru at an open air meeting.

During his visit to San Francisco, Pandit Nehru is expected to make the last of three major speeches on India's policy he is scheduled to make on his tour.

After San Francisco the Prime Minister will visit the Indian community settled down in British Columbia Canada. This will be his second visit to the Dominion. An elaborate programme of welcome has been drawn up by Vancouver's Indian population and by Canadian admirers for the occasion.

From Vancouver, the Prime Minister comes back to the United States for a day's visit to Madison, Wisconsin, where the university authorities will welcome him. There are a number of Indian students at Wisconsin and the Prime Minister will meet them.

Yesterday at Knoxville airport, some Indian students taking technical courses at Tennessee University met Pandit Nehru.

STUDENTS GREET NEEHRU

The welcoming student group consisted of representatives from China, Hawaii, Southern Rhodesia, Cuba, South Africa and other Countries.

In spite of the need to make a hurried start for Washington, Pandit Nehru met and talked to the students who had come to the airport when the Prime Minister had returned from the Tennessee Valley Authority Norris Dam.

The Students "garlanded" Pandit Nehru and said they were happy he had found time to accept their tribute in spite of the sudden change in his plans.

At the T.V.A. yesterday many engineers and technicians had gathered to see Pandit Nehru. Millions of people have visited T.V.A. to see the great multipurpose project but never before —so the local residents said—had any foreign dignitary from the 53 countries that had so far come evoked so much interest and enthusiasm at knoxville and at Norris.

T. V. A. WAY

There was a talk that that in view of the extremely strenous nature of the Prime Minister's programme the visit to the T.V.A. could have been made more leisurely or cut out, but Pandit Nehru in his speech completely scotched such ideas. He said even so hurried a visit was worth while.

He looked at the T.V.A. he said, not merely as an engineering feat but as a Socio-economic phenomenon.

After the U. S. A. had shown the way, he continued in improving the living conditions in its camparatively poorer south, other countries wished to have T. V. A.'s for themselves.

India was one of such countries. it had plans for projects even bigger than the T.V.A. and Pandit Nehru mentioned in particular the Damodar the Bharka Mahanadi and some South Indian projects.

A few would be completed soon. others were in the blue print stage. Already existing difficulties had been accentuated by devaluation. India had engineers and technicians who had done a good job of work but she wanted more.

If the United States could assist with technicians and equipment she would not only be helping India but also furthering the cause of world peace, Pandit Nehru said.

Golwalker On R. S. S. Mission

MADRAS, Oct. 29, (UPI): Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R.S.S Chief denied the suggestion that the Sangh was a political body and said that it was "a cultural organisation, meant for creating a large band of selfless workers who will serve the country".

The Chief of the R.S.S. said that the various reactionary forces such as the Communists could be counteracted by the moral and spiritual education of the masses.

Mr. Golwalkar is here on his routine annual tour of inspection of branches of the Sangh in South India. He left for Coimbatore tonight.

1 Hyderabad Red Killed And 1 Shot Dead

HYDERABAD (Dn). Oct. 29 (PTI) —Papireddi Gopaiah of Elpur, described as "an active Communist worker" was arrested, while another "Communist", Vinjamuri Venkadu was shot dead by the police, according to information reaching here from Nalgonda.

Bombay Cabinet To Discuss Reduction In Food Prices

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Cabinet, it was learnt today, will meet shortly to discuss the reduction of food prices as suggested by the Government of India.

FUTURE OF BOMBAY AS 'CITY PROVINCE'

(Continued from Page 17)

has a word been said as to what the future of Madras City will be. All that the Andhras were asked to do was not to claim its inclusion in their province.

This they were told to do only because of the dictum laid down by Mahatma Gandhi before his death that if the Andhras wanted a province of their own, they must confine their demand to the areas indisputably admitted to be Andhra".

"The report makes ample provision for a boundary commission to go into disputes centring round other areas, the Congress President stated.

TAMILNAD P. C. C. ON ANDHRA PROVINCE

MADURA, Oct. 29 (P T I)—The Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee today unanimously agreed to the immediate formation of Andhra Province with the twelve revenue districts of Chittur, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, South Vizag and North Vizag but made it clear that Andhras should give up their claim to Madras City unequivocally as recommended by the Three-Man-Sub-Committee of the Congress.

The decision was taken after a discussion lasting three hours in which ten speakers took part.

TAMILL NAD VIEW

Mr. C. Subramaniam, who moved the resolution, pointed out that the Sub-Committee's report had clearly indicated that Madras City could only be part of the Tamil Province and could not be constituted into a separate province as Bombay. The question of Madras City could not be left for future decision and that was why they had stated that Andhras should abandon their claim to it unequivocally.

The Committee's decision today followed the request of the All-India Congress Working Committee early this month to enquire and report as to how far the requirements laid down by the Three-Man Committee for the formation of Andhra Province have been fulfilled. The Provincial Congress Committee appointed a Five-Man Sub-Committee to report their decision to the Congress Working Committee.

The All-India Congress Working Committee had also called for similar reports from the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Madras Cabinet.

ANDHRA CONGRESS ATTITUDE

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee is meeting on November 11 to consider the issue. Meanwhile the Working Committee of the Andhra Mahasabha has asked the APCC to consider seriously whether it is not right at this stage to accept the Three-Man Committee report regarding the formation of Andhra Province and leave the rest of the questions involved for future settlement.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, who favours a separate Andhra Province, stated recently that to have or not to have the Andhra Province rested with the APCC and that he believed in the collective wisdom of the APCC Members and in their stern sense of realities of the world.

As regards the Madras Government the Premier Mr. P. S. Kumarswamy Raja had stated that he would await the views of the two Provincial Congress Committees and after knowing them would bring the subject before the cabinet.

MYSORE REFUSES TO BE IN IT

MYSORE, Oct. 29. (UPI): The Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly today decided not to include Mysore for the present in the proposed united Karnataka province on linguistic basis.

CALCUTTA STRIKE SITUATION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29 (PTI): Chances of an early end to the 8-day-old strike of 24,000 workers and employees of the Calcutta Corporation appeared bright tonight following joint meeting of the Joint Committee of the Corporation workers and grcup leaders. The strikers will be asked to resume work immediately, if a decision, understood to have been taken at the meeting accepting the latest terms offered by the authorities to end the deadlock, is ratified by the General Body of workers tomorrow.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Kartik Shud 9, 2005.
Muslim: Mohurrum 7, 1368.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 28, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-38 a.m. Sunset: 6-7 p.m.
Hightide: 07-27, 19-56.
Lowtide: 00-04, 14-25.

Today's Engagements

SIND MODEL HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY: Anniversary celebrations at Sunderbai Hall, Mr S. K. Patil, Mayor, presiding, today, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Reincarnation and Memory", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, today, 6-15 p.m.

THE GREATER BOMBAY COMPOUNDERS' UNION: General body meeting at Dhabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, 4 p.m., today.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.: The eight of the series of Sunday morning concerts to be held at 12, Wodehouse Road, from 11-30 a.m., today.

CONGRESS KHADI BOARD AND NAVJIVAN SANGH: Monthly mass-spinning programme at 86, Bazargate, Fort, Bombay, at 8 a.m., today.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES UNION: Managing Committee to meet at Congress House, 10 a.m., today.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY: Hindustani classes for the first, second and third examinations of the Sabha have been started at the following centres: Bazar Gate High School, Joshi Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, and Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, every Sunday between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Public are cordially invited at our District Congress Seva Dal Shibir at Podar School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday, at 6 p.m., when Shri Kedarnathji will bless the Seva Dal Sainiks on their departure from the Shibir after 7 days training.

IN AID OF KARNATAK SANGHA

In aid of the Karnatak Sangha of Bombay, Karnatak Theatres will present "Jagrita Rashtra", a Kannada drama depicting the historical struggle of 1942 written and directed by Shri Krishna Kumar at the Damodar Hall, Parel, (near the tram terminus) on ensuing Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 9 a.m. Tickets can be had at the Karnatak Sangha, Sanzgiri Sadan, Girgaum Road, in the evenings and at No. 10, Bismila Building, 1st floor, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, in the mornings, besides at the theatre on the day of the performance.

Despatch Of sea Mails From Bombay

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.—The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (Parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on the 1st November 1949 by B.I.M.S. 'Dwarka'.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Aden and Arabia will be made from Bombay on the 1st November, 1949 by Turner Morrison's s.s. 'Islami'.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on the 31st October, 1949 will be included in the despatch for both ships subject to limit of shipping space.

Delay In Telegrams To East Coast Stations

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Due to serious breakdown of communications as a result of storm, telegrams to and from Vijayavada, Kakinada, Vishakhapatnam and other east coast stations north of Madras, are subject to delay, telegraph notification stated today.

Probable time of restoration cannot yet be estimated, it added.

Telegrams To Gaza

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Telegrams to Gaza (Palestine) are accepted at senders risk," says a notification issued today by the Chief Suprintendent, Central Telegraph Office Bombay.

Cyclonic Storm Weakens

MADRAS SERVICES BEING RESTORED

MADRAS, Oct. 29 (PTI): The cyclonic storm, which hit the Madras coast on Thursday night, affecting, among other places, Masulipatam and Cocanada, has weakened off into a depression, the meteorological observatory here reported today.

Although direct information was not yet available from the meteorological offices at Masulipatam or Cocanada, normal weather conditions were expected to have returned in those places, according to a spokesman of the observatory.

Enquiries in the headquarters of the M. and S. M. Railway showed that communications between Masulipatam and Cocanada and Bezwada had been partially restored.

The mail train from Calcutta due to have arrived here yesterday morning, reached Madras only this morning. The train was held up in Bezawada for several hours yesterday.

A railway communique this afternoon stated that owing to breaches on the Bezwada-Waltair section through train services between Calcutta and Madras was still not possible.

The Chief Secretary to the Madras Government today stated official reports about damages caused by the cyclone had not yet been received as the normal channels of communication had not been restored.

The Calcutta plane service is being maintained according to schedule.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 29, (P. T. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

The cyclonic storm in east Hyderabad weakened by yesterday evening into a deep depression and lies this morning centred near Chanda in the east Central Provinces, it is likely to move northwards initially and later curve towards north-east. In association with it rainfall has been widespread in the Central Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, the east United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Gengetic West Bengal and occurred locally in Malabar, Hyderabad, the north Madras coast and Bihar. A few showers have been reported from Assam and the west United Provinces.

Night temperatures were markedly above normal in the south and east United Provinces and the north Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in the east United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh and the northern districts of the Central Provinces and occur locally in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, the west United Provinces, the eastern districts of Madhya Bharat, the southern districts of the Central Provinces, in the East Punjab hills and Malabar. A few showers are also likely in Mysore, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered heavy falls of rain are likely in the north Central Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh and in and near the east United Provinces during the next 48 hours.

CHART

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall in inches from October 1, departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m., on Friday:—

Ahmedabad 99 72 0 0.3 0, Ahmednagar 90 64 0 1.5 minus 0.6, Baroda 96 65 0 0.1 minus 1.7, Belgaum 83 63 0 0.9 minus 3.7, Bhuj 88 57 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 91 77 0 1.3 minus 1.1, Calcutta 89 76 0.2 3.6 minus 0.8, Darjeeling 62 52 0 0 1.8 minus 3.5, Delhi 89 61 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 77 71 0.2 0.8 minus 1.5, Jubbulpore 84 70 0.3 4.4 plus 2.5, Khandwa 87 68 0 3.4 plus 2.0, Kolhapur 90 67 0 1.6 —, Lucknow 88 70 1.0 1.0 minus 0.3, Madras 94 78 0 3.4 minus 7.4, Mahabaleshwar 77 65 0 2.9 minus 3.4, Mussoorie 64 52 0 1.2 minus 0.9, Nagpur 84 72 0.7 5.9 plus 3.8, Ootacamund 69 48 0 8.2 plus 0.5, Patna 83 75 0 0.1 minus 2.2, Poona 92 65 0 1.6 minus 1.9, Rajkot 92 56 0 0.2 minus 0.3, Sholapur 94 62 0 1.6 minus 1.3, Simla 61 47 0 1.2 minus 0.9, Surat 94 70 0 2.6 plus 1.1 Visagapatam 84 75 0.3 6.6 minus 0.5.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.

BOMBAY—A

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Ninu Muzumdar (Bhajans) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shriniwasrao Puntambekar (Kannada song) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. As in Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 B. S. Thakore (Geets) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Listeners' classical requests: by L. Clarke.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s), 31.41 m. (9,550 c/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Ratnakant Ramnathkar (Multani) 5-20 Vimal Gupte (Mandolin) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Firoz Dastur (Purvi) 7-0 Vimal Gupte (Mandolin) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Ninu Muzumdar (Bhajan and Geet) 7-30 B. S. Thakore (Geets) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Beethoven.

BOMBAY—B

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Shyamala Mazgaonkar (Bibhas) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Ambadas (Pakhawaj).

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. Chitra Pat Se 12-0 p.m. Firoz Dastur (Sur Malhar) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Ambadas (Pakhawaj) 1-10 Khayal Thumri Aur Geet 1-40 News (H) 1-50 C. V. Pantvaidya (Vocal).

352 m. (850 kc/s), 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m., 61.98 m. (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 B. S. Thakore (Bhajan) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Shriniwasrao Puntambekar (Kannad songs) 8-30 Shyamlal Mazgaonkar (Marwa) 9-0 C. V. Pantvaidya (Vocal) 9-30 Swar Mudrika by Kunda Gupte 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Shyamlal Mazgaonkar (Sawni Kalyan) 10-30 C. V. Pantvaidya (Vocal).

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sindh-Bhairavin 7-40 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Song from Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Lajjavati Kanungo (Sitar) 6-20 Pratima Trivedi (Bhajan) 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Geet Sudha 7-15 Lajjavati Kanungo (Sitar) 7-30 Pratima Trivedi (Bhajans) 7-45 Thumri Pilu 8-0 "Shabnam" 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Kauns Ka Kangan 9-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Classical vocal music).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m (920 kc/c)

7-30 a.m As in Baroda 7-40 Raag Bhatiyar 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Vividh Geeto 6-30 Majoor Bhtio Mate 7-0 O. S. Shah (Geeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 B. P. Bhatt (Khayal Adang) 7-45 O. S. Shah (Geeto) 8-0 Shahnai Par Vividh Raag 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

ROME, Oct. 29 (U.P.I.): Italy is to have a corps of women police recruited from married women aged between 30 and 40. To qualify for enrolment they must be tall, wellbuilt and discreet. They will wear dark blue uniforms.

ABSCONDED WITH 12 CASES OF SOCKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A dock coolie who was entrusted with a dozen cases of rayon socks to be delivered at a certain address in Dongri, is alleged to have absconded with the goods which are valued at Rs. 13,000.

He was given charge of the consignment at 4-30 p.m. on Friday, with instructions that the goods should be delivered at a certain address in Palki Mohalla.

He is said to have engaged two other coolies to assist him and between them they are alleged to have loaded the cases on handcarts. The two handcarts employed by them were seen last while passing out of the Blue Gate, near Frere Road, after which there has been no trace either of the goods or the coolies. The Police are investigating.

T.W.A. To Increase Seats

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Number of seats on Trans World Airline's fleet of Constellations will be increased by 80 per cent in a program to standardize aircraft presently in service and new equipment now on order, John A. Collings, vice-president of Operations, announced today.

STABBING OUTRAGE IN GAMBLING DEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gambling den at Kalachowki Road was the scene of a stabbing outrage last night in which one man received serious injuries and the assailant himself was severely assaulted. Both the injured persons are now lying in the K.E.M. Hospital.

The Kalachowki Police reported that Amarnath Balmukund and others were gambling late in the evening. Amarnath soon ran short of money and he had no money left to pay others. A wordy quarrel broke out as he refused to pay and in the excitement, Amarnath whipped out a knife and stabbed one of the members of th egambling gang.

Another member of the gang gave Amarnath a severe blow with a heavy iron rod as a result of which he also sustained serious injuries.

The Police soon arrived on the scene and took into custody Amarnath who has been detained in the K.E.M. Hospital. Other members of the gang in the meanwhile made good their escape.

M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Police Court, today remanded th eaccused into Police custody.

Fined For Stealing Government Timber

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Contractor of Kamptee was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,500 for attempting to remove timber belonging to the defence authorities from the M. E. S yard at Nagpur.

Hemchand Jain, the accused, slunk away from the yard leaving the truck into which the stolen timber was being loaded, when an officer of the yard appeared on the scene.

The Special Police establishment of the Government of India conducted the prosecution.

SHE HAD WORLD AT HER FEET
and Therefore Everyone's PRIME CHOICE
Variety Pictures Musical
LADLI
SULOCHANA CHATTERJEE, JAIRAJ, DAVID
Randhir, Kuldeep, Ramesh Sinha, Sulochana Sr.
Producer: ASHA BISWAS Director: J. P. ADVANI Music: ANIL BISWAS
FROM THURS. 3rd NOV. NEW WEST END
Ad. Booking from Tomorrow 10 to 12 & 4 to 8
Next Change BROADWAY from SAT. 5th CENTRAL Ahmedabad.

RAZAKAR REIGN OF TERROR RECALLED

Bibinagar Dacoity Case Hearing Resumed

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 29 (PTI).

WHEN the Special Tribunal hearing the Bibinagar dacoity case reassembled this morning, Mangal Kistiah, a resident of Bibinagar and a barber by profession, told the court that at about 5 p.m. one day, about 22 months ago, while at home he had heard gunshots.

Soon after, witness said, Banka China Rajiah had come to his house in an agitated mood. Banka Chinarajiah had asked witness to close the door and hide himself in witness's house.

An hour later, witness said, ten or fifteen razakars arrived there, jumped over a low wall into his house and beat him with a sword. Witness also said that the Razakars pierced Banka China Rajiah with a sword in the ribs and he fell down profusely bleeding. The Razakars then brought out a wooden box from his house, broke it open and took away a pair of ear rings and five rupees from it. Razakars then left the house.

Witness said that afterwards other Razakars came to his house and Banka China Rajiah, who was thirsty asked one of them to give him some water to drink. Witness identified accused Khadar Ali in the court as the person who took water to the mouth of Banka China Rajiah and poured it in. After the Razakars had gone away, Mangal Kistiah said, he came out of his house and noticed that the house of Pochamma, his brother Durgiah's wife, was burning. A few C.I.D. policemen came to him and questioned him about incidents in Bibinagar. They made a panchnama of his broken wooden box which witness identified when produced in court as the one from which the Razakars took away a pair of ear rings and five rupees.

NEXT WITNESS

Mallagari Siviah, the next witness said he was a retail shopkeeper in Bibinagar village. He deposed that on January 10, 1948, at about 5 in the evening he heard gunshots and whistling and saw people running about the streets shouting "the Razakars have come—close the doors."

After sometime, witness said, some Razakars entered his house and took away gold ornaments, cash and other valuables. The Razakars beat him and took him away along with Achiah and Purushotamachari in the direction of Vanjar Basti. On the way they saw Pagal Sankariah and removed his silver waist chord. At Vanjar Basti Razakars took away some money and papers from Lakshminarayani's pocket. Razakars then went to Banka Baliah's house where they snatched away the 'thali' from the neck of Ramalamma, Banka Baliah's wife. The Razakars then took witness to a place about 20 or 21 yards from the village police station where, witness said, he saw Syed Kasim Razvi seated on an "umpire's stick."

HEARTLESS RAZVI

Mallagari Siviah said he fell at the feet of Kasim Razvi and told him that he had lost his money. Witness added: "Syed Kasim Razvi kicked me and abused me. He said: 'you have lost your money and you have come here to complain.'"

Then another Razakar, said witness, whom he identified as accused Mehatab Khan in the dock, beat him on his back and head with the wooden end of a spear and took him towards the houses of the village barbers. There, witness said, he saw Banka China Rajiah lying on the road and bleeding from an injury. Witness said he also saw Mangal Durgiah's house burning. The Razakars took Mallagari Siviah to a motor lorry and later on to a tamarind tree along with Achiah, Banka Baliah, Papiah, Keshavulu, Malliah and some others. Syed Kasim Razvi was there. Witness said Kasim Razvi had the blood-stained shirts of Achiah, Malliah and Banka Baliah removed from their person and burnt.

Mallagari Siviah said Banka Baliah told Kasim Razvi that his money was taken away by a Razakar and requested him to order to return. Witness said that Kasim Razvi replied: "You complain of loss of money. You wait for one month."

After one month children in the cradle will be cut. If you join the Congress or if you do anything against Muslims hereafter, remember we are only 22 miles from here in Hyderabad. Be careful."

They were then asked to go away.

The next day the village police Duffadar had questioned witness about the previous day's incidents, but had told witness that nothing had happened and he would not make a panchnama. Witness said the Duffadar however accepted one maund of cotton and two maunds of paddy from witness and made a panchnama later.

At an identification parade held at the Hyderabad Central Jail, witness said, he identified accused Khadarali, Nazir Ali and Mehtab Khan.

The third witness of the day Ratnamma, a school mistress residing in Bibinagar village, told the Tribunal that ten or twelve uniformed Razakars armed with guns, spears and swords, entered her house and dragged her Mother aside. At the point of a gun, witness said, the Razakars removed gold bangles from her hands. They then went to her father and took away his silver chord. They also relieved a ninety-year-old woman of her gold beads.

The following day police Duffadar Ibrahim Sheriff questioned witness about incidents that occurred the previous day. Ten or fifteen months later, the police questioned her and recorded her statement.

The defence reserved their cross examination in the case of all the three witnesses examined today.

The Tribunal then rose for the day to meet again tomorrow.

SANSKRIT VERSION OF CONSTITUTION

To Be Basis For Translation Into Other Languages

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29, (PTI):

THE Language Conference convened by the President of the Constituent Assembly today resolved to evolve a vocabulary of constitutional legal and administrative terms acceptable to the different major languages of India, the Secretariat of the Assembly said in a Communique.

Laying down certain broad principles for its guidance, the Conference decided to convert itself into a committee to scrutinise the terms as suggested by the Expert Translation Committee of the Assembly.

The Conference will meet from day to day as a Committee till the technical terms prepared by the Translation Committee are suitably revised.

SANSKRIT VERSION

At today's meeting, attended by 33 invitees representing the different languages of the country, the conference decided to prepare, as early as possible a Sanskrit version of the constitution and to entrust the work of translation into regional languages to another committee. This committee is to consist of representatives of the language concerned on the conference and such other members as the president of the Constituent Assembly may in consultation with the Provincial Government concerned appoint in this behalf.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly in his inaugural address explained the objects for which the conference had been convened and asked the conference to advise him how best to get the translation of the constitution prepared in the different major languages of India.

The Conference met in the Council Chamber in two sessions at 10 a.m. and then again in the afternoon at 3 p.m.

The following invitees were present: Mr. Patanjali Bhattacharyya, Mr. Chapala Kant Bhattacharyya, Mr. Kikubhai Desai, Mr. Munt Jina Vijaiji Mr. Gopal Chandra Sinha, Dr. Raghuvira, M. C. A., Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Sudhansu, Mr. Kaka Sahib Kalelkar, Mr. T. N. Shrikanthiah, Mr. Achyutha Menon, Mr. Godeverma, Mr. S. N. Banhatti, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh Prof. Atra Ballabh Mahanty, Mr. Chitambi Charua, Mr. Gyani Gurmuk Sing Mussafir, M.C.A., Mr. K. Balasubramanya Iyer, Dr. Kunan Raja Mahamahopadhyaya Giridhar Sharma, Pandit Mangal Deva Sastri Mr. L. K. Bharatal, M. C. A., Mr. Sethu Pillai, Mr. Lakshmi Narayanrao, Mr. Ramanujam Qazi Abul Ghaffar Pandit Brijmohan, Mr. G. S. Gupta Rahul Sankrityayan, Mr. Y. R. Date, Dr. Sumiti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Babu Ram Saxena, Mr. Yadunandan Bharadwaj and Mr. Ram Chandra Varma.

3 MORE MINISTERS FOR EAST PUNJAB

SIMLA, October 29, (PTI): Three new East Punjab Ministers were sworn in at Government House this evening.

They are: Dr. Lehna Singh Sethi, General Secretary of the East Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Sardar Narotam Singh, a lawyer from Hissar district, who was Parliamentary Secretary in the last two East Punjab Cabinets, and Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa who was Minister for Development in the Sachar Cabinet.

PARITY TO SIKHS

In conformity with the practice followed since partition, Sikhs have been given parity with the Hindus in respect of representation in today's completed Bhargava Cabinet, while a seat has also been given as before to a Harijan representative.

Gentleman's Agreement

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29 (UPI), A "Gentleman's Agreement" has been arrived at between the textile industrialists of Kanpur and the representatives of labour in the tripartite conference held here today to discuss the question of alternative employment for the 7,000 retrenched workers. According to the agreement, these workers will be registered at the Employment Bureau, which will, in pursuance of the scheme envisaged in the decasualisation report, supply casual and substitute labour to different mills to meet their daily requirements out of this pool of retrenched workers.

The Conference was presided over by Shri Sampurnanand, Minister for Labour, and attended by representatives of the Northern Indin Employers Association and the Provincial National Trade Union Congress, besides the Government representatives.

Need For Provincewide Community Centres

PREMIER KHER ON RAISING STANDARD OF LIFE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INAUGURATING the Karnatak Regional Social Education Conference at Konnur Mardimath on the Ghataprabha banks, on October 27, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, observed that with the advent of freedom, new responsibilities had to be borne by the people.

He said that a mere spread of literacy was not enough; literacy should serve as means of acquiring knowledge the sole aim of which should be the achievement of social good.

The Premier said that ignorance, poverty disease, lack of civic consciousness, communal disharmony and illiteracy were the obstacles in our way of progress & added that social education must be visualised broadly so as to include elements which would help eradicate all these obstacles. He recommended 'kirtans', 'pravachans' and films as means of recreation, with a view to preparing the minds of adults to receive education.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

The Premier pleaded for a provincewide organisation of community centres and the development of small libraries which would keep books and pamphlets beneficial to the masses. He wanted adult centres to be turned into social centres.

Mr. Kher complimented the Karnatak Social Education Committee on the work it had been doing.

Earlier, Mr. Kher addressed a Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh at a meeting of workers organised by the maidan near Gokak Falls. The meeting was largely attended by women.

On his way to Koulage, in Kolhapur District, the Premier paid a visit to the Karnatak Medical Hospital and Sanatorium. He was taken round the various wards by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, of the Congress Seva Dal. He talked to the patients in the hospital.

Addressing a meeting at Koulage the Premier explained the constructive programme initiated by Gandhiji and said that it was aimed at real Swaraj. He complimented the villagers of the improvement work they had done and urged upon them the need for abolishing untouchability communal and sectional fanaticism and narrow provincialism. He also impressed upon them the need for making the country self-sufficient in food and all other requirements. The Government was determined to see, the Premier said, that nobody died of hunger. He gave the recent Gujarat famine as an instance in which not one death occurred.

ASSAULTS WILL NOT GO UNCHALLENGED

Goan Leaders Warning To Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A warning to the Portuguese Government in Goa, that repeated assaults on political prisoners and workers would not go unchallenged, has been given by Mr. George Vaz, General Secretary of the Goan People's Party, in a statement to the press today.

Adding that brutal assaults and fascist methods were not likely to crush the liberation movement in Goa Mr Vaz made pointed reference to the unprovoked and armed attack on Mr Deshpande and four other political detenus in the Margao Jail on October 14, by Portuguese soldiers and Negro guards, and said "The object behind this attack is presumed to be due to the difficulty of the police authorities to prove in the open court the charges that have been framed against the prisoners with a view to intimidating them into confessing to them."

Mr. Vaz accused the jail authorities of pre-planning this assault on the prisoners, which degenerated into a trampling down of the Bible and the Gita which the latter used at the time of prayers.

In conclusion, Mr. Vaz, called upon the Indian political parties to support the Goans' struggle for freedom and appealed to the Indian Consul in Goa to have a proper enquiry instituted into the political prisoners and consequently in their fast.

Enrolement Of Congress Members

BOMBAY, Oct. 29 (PTI)—In accordance to a directive received from the All-India Congress Committee, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has extended the last date for enrolment of members to November 15.

FAIR DEAL FOR MERGED AREAS

Premier's Assurance At Ichalkaranji

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How the present Government was determined to banish ignorance and poverty and how it stood for the fundamental rights of all citizens, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sect was explained by the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, at a huge meeting at Ichalkaranji on October 28. He added that the people of the former states areas would hereafter enjoy rule of law of a democratic Government. He appealed to the people to co-operate with the Government in making the country self-sufficient in food and all other requirements.

Referring to the present difficulties, as for instance the sugar shortage, he pointed to the example of the people of Great Britain, who had sacrificed many conveniences for national well-being. He added that under the new constitution of Free India, all who had attained majority had a right to vote, which ought to be exercised with proper understanding by the masses. The choice before the people would be between those who stand for peaceful means to achieve their objectives and those who would think nothing of resorting to non-violence. He appealed to them to follow the lead given by Mahatmaji in all fields of national life.

The Premier laid the foundation stone of workers' chawl to be built at Ichalkaranji where he asked the audience to build up a strong trade union movement on the lines preached by Gandhiji. He paid a visit to a factory also.

The Premier proceeded to Sangli on October 29 after visiting Narsobawadi and Kurundwadi.

Arrested For Printing Unauthorised Sheets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Yeshwant Wasudeo Khadpe, keeper of a city printing press was arrested by the Special Branch of the Bombay CID., for alleged printing of unauthorised news sheets. Mr. Khadpe was enlarged on bail.

Relieving Congestion In Bombay Docks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As a measure against the congestion of cargo in the Bombay docks, the Bombay Port Trust Authorities are utilising the Frere Basin area the former site of the floating docks in Bombay, as a landing station for shipping cargo, it is learnt here today.

The six sheds, already under construction in the area, are expected to be completed by the end of December this yar at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,700,000, where ships anchored at mid-stream will be able to discharge about 12,000 tons of cargo with the help of lighters

Atmospheric Pressure Determining Device

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI)—The India Meteorological Department has developed a device to determine atmospheric pressure, temeperature and humidity at different heights, according to a note published by the department.

The equipment can also be employed on board ships for upper air soundings from the sea.

No Retrenchment In Railway Staff

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI): It is learnt that the railways have no intention of embarking on a scheme of general retrenchment on order to effect the promised saving of about Rs 6.55 crores during the current year as an economy measure. If, howeved, retrenchment of staff at all becomes necessary, it will be confined to staff who entered service after September 15, 1945

Women Workers' Protest Against Retrenchment

NAGPUR, Oct. 29. (PTI): About eighty women textile workers marched in a procession to the Secretariat this evening as a protest against "the arbitrary and mass retrenchment" of workers by the mills.

EVACUEE PROPERTY ORDINANCE

Custodian's Clarification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. L. Nayak, Custodian of the Evacuee Property in Bombay, in an interview to United Press of India, today said that the new Evacuee Property Ordinance as issued by the Government of India would not affect in any way the allotment of the evacuee property, already seized, to displaced persons in Bombay.

He added that the new ordinance had on the contrary armed them with more wide powers to control the activities of not only the 'evacuees' but also of the 'intending evacuees'.

"It has also extended our scope of seizing the exacuee property in as much as the cases of such evacuees which were not being dealt with under the previous ordinance will now be dealt under the category of "intending evacuees", he said.

SECURITIES OWNED BY EVACUEES

Misunderstanding Clarified

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI): The Ministry of Rehabilitation in a press note today said:

"Some 'misapprehension appears to have arisen in certain quarters about shares and securities owned by evacuees from India. Under the law, as it stands in India as well as in Pakistan, shares and securities belonging to evacuees are Evacuee Property and cannot be sold or transferred by the evacuee without the prior consent of the Custodian. The Government of India have, however, decided not to place any restrictions on the transfer of shares of public limited liability companies and securities which are in the possession of evacuees. When such shares and securities are deposited with any bank or safe deposit company, these are to be treated as evacuee property and cannot be returned to the owner without proper authority from the custodian.

"Where a concern has been taken over as evacuee property by the Custodian because the majority of the share holders have gone to Pakistan such concern can, even under the Karachi Agreement, be retained by Government for five years or the rehabilitation of displaced persons. In such cases, therefore, it is in the interest of the intending purchasers to consult the Custodian before buying such shares. Purchaes made without the Custodian's prior consent may not be confirmed by the Custodian, and the buyer may lose his purchase money. The Custodians of Evacuee Property throughout India have been asked to notify such concerns in the official gazette of the province or state concerned for general information."

Ordnance Factory Near Kalyan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India have decided to start a new big ordnance factory near Kalkan, a suburb of Bombay, United Press of India learns here today

The starting of a factory near Kalyan has, it is stated, been necessitated due, among others, to the fact that there are many un-employed displaced persons in the Kalyan relief camps who will be able to find employment in the factory and thus rehabilitate themselves.

It is estimated that about 3,000 people will be able to find employment in this proposed Ordnance factory.

Election To Indian Systems Of Medicine

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dates, time and place for the various stages of a fresh election to the Faculty of the Indian Systems of Medicine, Bombay, from the teachers' constituency have been fixed The election held in August last was declared null and void.

Nomination of candidates will be received at the office of the Board of the Indian Systems of Medicine, Esplanade Mansions, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on November 9, 1949. Any candidature will me allowed to be withdrawn up to 1 p.m. on November 14. Voting papers will be issued on November 16.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Indian Clay and Raw Products Supply Company and the Amalgamated Chemicals and Dyestuffs Company, Limited, both of Bombay and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. C. Shah and the other to that of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

Concessional Rates For Handloom Cloth

MADRAS, Oct. 29. (PTI): The Railway Board have decided to grant a concession in the transport charges for handloom cloth, including Khaddar, for a period of five months from November 1. 1949.

A press note today said, "The following concessional rates shall apply to handloom cloth, including Khaddar which is both hand-spun and hand-woven, when transported by rail:—(a) by passenger or parcel trains; half parcel rates at owner's risk (b) by goods trains: tenth class of railway risk and ninth class at owner's risk".

Crookes Products

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has issued an Order clarifying that certain preparations detailed in the Schedule to the Drugs Control Order 1949, are products of Messrs. Crookes Laboratories, Limited, Bombay. Copies of the Order which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extra-ordinary of October 27, 1949, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

Rev. Mother Luisa Fernanda In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rev. Mother Luisa Fernanda, nee Clemintina Fagmier of Barcelona, Mother General of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary arrived from Rome this morning by a T. W. A. plane. She was received at the Santa Cruz Airport by Don Jaun Fransisco Coundren, Consul for Spain, Mr. Napolean Fernadez, Assistant Chancellor of the Spanish Consul and Rev. Mother Elizenga of Poona. During her five months stay in India and Pakistan she proposes to visit 14 convents of Jesus and Mary.

Brassware And Ivory Goods Exports To U. K.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Intimation has been received that the import licence in the United Kingdom for limited imports of brassware, artistic woodware, and ivory goods from India to the United Kingdom, will be issued against quota certificates granted by the Export Trade Control in India, says a Commerce Ministry press note.

The Ministry, therefore, had advised the intending exporters to contact the nearest Export Trade Control office within a week furnishing such particulars as may help in assessing the firm's capacity to effect immediate exports.

Employment Situation Deteriorates

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (UPI)—A further deterioration in the employment situation in the country during September 1949, is revealed by the Employment Exchange returns for the month which showed that while 33,033 persons registered themselves for employment during the month, only 18,246 persons including 2,465 displaced persons, could be found employment, as against 20,223 during the previous month. The deterioration is stated to be due to retrenchment in Government departments, temporary closure of many mills and suspension of plans for industrial expansion in several parts of the countryy.

'BOMBAY SHOWS THE WAY' EXHIBITION

Music Conference Will Be Big Attraction

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A unique exhibition called "Bombay Shows the Way Exhibition" will be opened at Azad Maidan on November 5 The Exhibition will include a number of interesting items and also a grand music conference.

Dr. N. N. Kailas, President of the Exhibition Committee addressing a press conference at the Cricket Club of India this evening said that all preparations for the exhibition were nearly completed and it would be one of the finest exhibitions. He continued that more than 75 stalls had been booked by the Central Government, Bombay Government and Municipal Corporation. A number of social organisations and institutions had also promised their full support and patronage.

Dr. Kailas said that the Music conference which will be held under the auspices of the "Sur Singar Sansad" on November 25, and 4 days following will be a maniature All-India Conference patronised by renowed musicians like Ustad Faiyaz Khan, Pandit Onkarnath, Krishnarao Pandit, Hiraod Barodekar, Vilayat Hussain and a score of other famous musicians.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST

After the speech of Dr. Kailas, the journalists assembled there protested against an agreement between the sponsors of the Exhibition and the proprietors of the Akhil Bharat Printers, whereby the latter were to bring out exclusive special supplements of their three papers concerning the Exhibition on a monopoly basis, shutting out other papers. The journalists characterised the deal as unfair to the press. Upon this Dr. Kailas assured those present that the terms would be revised so that other newspapers could be free to publicise the exhibition in whatever way they deemed fit.

REBUFF FOR ARMSTRONG

Jefferson Academy Turns Down Offer

NATCHEZ (MISSISSIPPI), Oct. 29. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. George Armstrong, American oil millionaire, today withdrew his offer of 50,000,000 dollars to Jefferson Military Academy here if its trustees would ban Africans and Asiatics.

Mr Armstrong explained that a statement by the trustees last night repudiated one of his conditions which, he said, were designed to limit pupils primarily to white Christians.

"I am not opposed to the Jewish and Negro races as such", he said, "but I am opposed to mongrelisation".

Mr. Armstrong made his offer last February.

TRUSTEES' DECISION

Mr. Stanley Murphy, Chairman of the Trustees, told reporters it was obvious the school could not accept the offer on Mr. Armstrong's terms.

"We don't need money that badly. We could close the school first", he added.

The teaching of white supremacy was "utterly foreign to the thinking of the trustees", Mr. Murphy said.

He added that confusion had arisen from a statement by Mr. Allen Armstrong, son of the millionaire, to the effect that the school had accepted his father's offer" and would teach "the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin American races".

(Southern Methodist University announced yesterday that it had turned down an offer from Mr. Armstrong of 5,000,000 dollars, if it would bar Jewish students).

APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED

1,314 Million Dollars For Arming Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. President Truman today signed a 1,314 million dollars Appropriation Bill to arm North Atlantic Pact countries and six other nations against any aggression.

The Bill was approved in the last minute of Congress Session before it adjourned on October 18 and sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The money will be used to provide planes, tanks, guns and other military equipment to strengthen the defence of the free nations.

The bill provided 1,000 million dollars for arming North Atlantic pact countries, for Greece and Turkey, 211,370,000 dollars; for Persia, Korea and the Philippines 27,640,000 dollars, and the 75 million dollars for the general area of China.

The total Appropriations Bill carrying the Arms Aid Funds included other domestic appropriations and totalled about 1,600 million dollars.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. JAYAKAR

Poona Municipality's Decision

POONA, Oct. 28, (PTI): The Poona City Municipality at its meeting today decided to present civic address to Dr M R Jayakar, Vice Chancellor of the Poona University. The date of the function will be announced later.

The Municipality also decided to donate Rs 21,000 to the Poona University Provision for the payment of the sum will be made in the supplementary budget of the Municipality for the current year.

Mahasabha To Start Branches In States

GWALIOR, Oct. 28 (P.T.I.): The All-India Hindu Mahasabha has taken up the work of organising its branches in the territories which were previously known as Indian states, according to Hindu Mahasabha sources here.

Upto this time, it had restricted its activities to the territories, previously known as British India, but in the new set-up of things the sources pointed out, this restriction is neither necessary nor desirable.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha has already established provincial branches in the Rajasthan Union, Hyderabad, Mysore, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhaya Pradesh. The work of organising branches in the Madhyabharat Union has also been taken up.

ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 29 (PTI): Posters in French and Tamil demanding the withdrawal of French colonialism in India appeared all over the French India Capital this morning.

The posters also urged a change in the policy pursued by the Government of India towards French India.

MASS ARRESTS IN BULGARIA

Three Former Ministers Included

BELGRADE, Oct. 29. (PTI-Reuter): Mass arrests in Bulgaria, including 200 Communist party men and several former Ministers are reported in an article appearing today in 'Borba', Yugoslav Government official organ.

The paper claims there was "widespread resistance" in Bulgaria to the Government's "Cominform dominated policy"

Borba said the arrests were linked with former Bulgarian Vice-President Traicho Kostov whose trial on charges of treason the paper recently predicted would begin soon in Sofia. The object of the trial was to "suppress protests heard on every side and to liquidate and intimidate people who express sympathy towards our country and condemn the Moscow-directed policy of the Bulgarian Government", the paper added.

Borba listed among the arrested former Ministers I. Stepanov, M. Sekelarov and P. Kunin, a former member of the Central Committee and until recently Minister of Finance.

M. Sekelarov was Minister of construction and roads and was decorated for building a mausoleum in honour of the late Georgi Dimitrov, Premier of Bulgaria.

Others were Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Koshmidoff and Govadarski and Vasil Markov, former Deputy Minister of transport and a general in the army, Director of the Bulgarian National Bank Tsunshev and Director of Foreign Trade Tutev.

ORDINARY CITIZENS ROUNDED UP

Borba reported that many ordinary citizens had been rounded up including 150 workers and 20 peasants in Pleven, bringing the total number of political prisoners in that town to 2,000.

It claimed that four new concentration camps had been opened at Jobruja and ten around Sofia.

There were 500 people in a concentration camp at the village of belimirche, half of whom were arrested for sympathising with Tito and the other half for voting against the Government at the last election, Borba added.

POLISH PURGES

LONDON, Oct. 28. (PTI-Reuter): Three Vice-Ministers and one former Vice-Minister have been arrested in Poland recently, a usually reliable source said here today.

The three members of the present Polish Government, all former members of Polish Socialist Party, were stated to be M. Kowacewski, Vice-Minister for agriculture, M. Borout, Vice-Minister for Forests and M. Kochamowicz Vice-Minister for labour.

News reached London tonight, according to this source, that M. Dubiel, former Vice-Minister of the now dissolved ministry for the recovered territories, was also arrested earlier this month. He was a Communist and a Deputy to the SEJM, the Polish Parliament.

Reports from Warsaw said today that at least three Vice-Ministers, whose names were being withheld there, had ben dismissed following disclosures in the Hungarian treason trials of the alleged existence of an espionage net in Eastern Europe.

CELEBRATING SARDAR'S BIRTHDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An elaborate programme has been chalked out by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the celebration of the 75th birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on Monday, October 31.

There will be a flag salutation at the Congress House at 8 A.M. when Congress volunteers and serikas will salute the flag and pay their respect to the Sardar. The President of the BPCC and Mayor of Bombay, Shree S. K. Patil, will take the salute.

A big public meeting has been arranged at Sundrabai Hall the same evening at 6-30 p.m. The BPCC have already approached the Bombay Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, to address the meeting, Mr. S. K. Patil Mr. Joachim Alva, the Sheriff, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Rev. Fr. Gracias and others will also address.

Celebrate Sardar's Birthday Befittingly

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (PTI): Prof. N. G. Ranga, "Kisan" leader, today appealed to the nation to celebrate Sardar Patel's birthday on October 31 in a befitting manner.

He said in a statement, "Resurgent India hails the son of "Kisan" India as the architect of its political and social unification. We are all specially happy that the Sardar has regained his health and buoyancy and wholeheartedly wish that he should be spared for India for many years to guide the destinies of our country and help Pandit Nehru in achieving a co-operative commonwealth."

Sardar's Birthday Celebrations In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 29.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's 75th birthday will be celebrated thoughout Gujarat and Saurastra in a most fitting manner. A circular has been issued by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to all District Congress Committees to celebrate the Jayanti with flag salutations and public meetings in the evening.

Ahmedabad will celebrate Sardar's birthday with flag hoisting ceremony arranged in morning by Kanayalal Desai, President G. P. C. C. and a Congress workers' meeting in the evening.

IMPORT LICENCE CASE ACCUSED JAILED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jankiprasad Shankarlal Goyel, a clerk in the Imperial Bank of India at New Delhi was convicted today by the Presidency Magistrate V Court Dadar in what is known as the Import Licence Racket Case and sentenced to four months' R.I. and fined Rs. 1,000 in default to suffer three months' further R.I.

In this case, one Vinaykant Ramanlal Shah a businessman of Bombay was approached by the abovementioned accused in December 1947 and informed that the import licences applied for by his firm had been refused by the Chief Controller of Imports New Delhi but if he agreed to pay him 2 per cent commission on the total value of the goods for which licences had been applied, he would arrange to have the licences issued immediately. In fact the representations made by the accused were totally false in as much as the import licences applied for by the complainant's firm had been already issued by the Chief Controller of Imports New Delhi but were withheld from being despatched to the party in Bombay by the associate of the accused for the purpose of trading on the same.

The complainant becoming suspicious about the offer made by the accused reported the matter to Mr. Bashiruddin, Asst. Commr. of Police of the Anti-Corruption Branch C. I. D. Bombay and on 31-12-47, one of the representatives of the accused was trapped in the office of the complainant at Bombay whilst receiving a sum of Rs. 9,300/- from the complainant against delivery of the licences. Following the arrest of the stooge of the accused in Bombay, the Anti-Corruption Branch took prompt action in the matter and Dy. Inspector Mistri of the said Branch was immediately detailed for trapping the accused at New Delhi. Fighting against time, D. I. Mistri flew to Delhi along with the stooge of the accused and the same day trapped the accused at his house at Karol Baug New Delhi whilst receiving Rs. 9,300/- from the stooge who had been sent with marked notes by the A.C.B. Officer from Bombay. The accused was thereafter arrested and in a search of his house and person several important incriminating documents were seized by the police. The accused was then brought down to Bombay and put up for trial which lasted for nearly a year and a half.

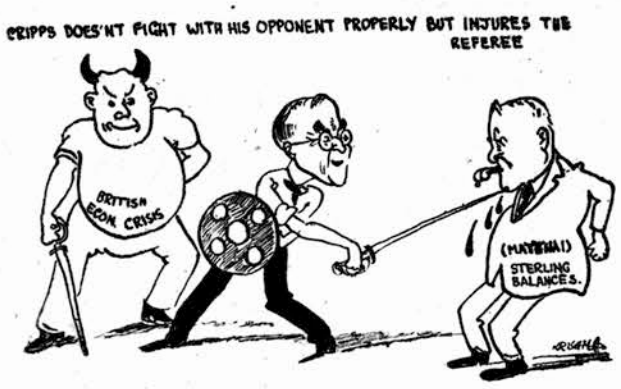
Whilst convicting the accused, the Magistrate complimented Dy. Inspector Mistri the investigating officer for the smart investigation and prompt action taken by him in the matter and also Mr. S. N. Mehta the Police Prosecutor for ably conducting the case.

Assaulted For Refusing To Lend Match-Box

A Parsi salesman who refused to lend a match box was assaulted by three unknown persons at the Kennedy Bridge on Thursday night.

Jehangir Beramji Writer, the victim was going along the Kennedy Bridge on Thursday night at about 10-30. Suddenly a suspicious-looking man approached him and asked for a match box. Jehangir declined to part with his match box. Then, he asked for money. Jehangir asked him to go away. Thereupon, he pounced upon Jehangir and started assaulting him. Soon, his two friends joined him and assaulted Jehangir mercilessly.

Badly-bruised, Jehangir called for help. A Police constable who was patrolling nearby, rushed to his aid and removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.


CRIPPS DOES'NT FIGHT WITH HIS OPPONENT PROPERLY BUT INJURES THE REFEREE
BRITISH ECON. CRISIS
(MAYBE HE)
STERLING BALANCES.

Labour Not Receiving Due Attention From Congress

Discontent Is Growing, Says I.N.T.U.C. Chief

GANDHINAGAR (Ranchi), October 29 (P.T.I.): "The Indian National Trade Union Congress has survived "heavy onslaught" both in India and abroad by its opponents and its membership is twice that of any other trade union organisation in the country", said the General-Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C., Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, here.

Despite all this, however, he added, there was "growing discontent" among the labour due to the present economic conditions in the country.

Addressing the trainers at the Bihar Congress Workers Training Camp Mr. Sastri said the solution of the labour problem should be given high priority in the Congress programme because labour would mould the future society. He expressed his regret" that the labour did not receive the attention it deserved from the Congress.

A FORCE

Mr. Sastri observed that neither the I.N.T.U.C., nor the Congress could afford to ignore the labourers because with adult suffrage they would be "a force to be reckoned with", and the Congress could not sit idle and see them "misled" by other parties.

Expressing his opinion about the nationalisation of industries Mr. Sastri said, road transport yet remained to be taken over by the State. He also wanted effective control in the distribution and production of textile, sugar and jute industries.

Sun Spot Twelve Times Earth's Area

WHAT CAUSED DISTURBANCES ON RADIO SETS

Early this month, the Solar Observatory at Kodaikanal (7,500 feet above sea-level) recorded three spot groups on the sun. One of these spot groups, it was stated, was causing considerable magnetic disturbances.

These observations on this phenomenon are based on the views of Mr. A. K. Das, Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory.

EARLY this month, our radios could not be properly tuned in for sometime. There was no rain, no storm or lightning, but the receiver would not pick up stations. Some would have tapped the nobs, others the aerial but the set would not "sing".

This "radio trouble" was due to sunspots. Scientists and astronomers said magnetic and ionospheric disturbances would occur between October 3 and October 10 with the appearance of three sunspot groups. One of them, they said, would be "very active" causing considerable magnetic disturbances.

The active spot group, however, is no "newcomer". It was observed during the two previous rotations of the sun. But it was comparatively insignificant as regards area and activity during those occasions.

The active spot which caused magnetic disturbances got into the invisible hemisphere of the sun by about mid-October. It may reappear towards the end of the month, unless it gets dissipated in the meanwhile.

This spot group was first seen at the east limb of the sun on October 1. From its first appearance, it showed signs of activity and growth in area.

On the morning of October 3, when the main longitude of the spot group was 53 degrees east of the central solar meridian, it covered about one-thousand— 5000-millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere, about 12 times the surface area of the earth).

Between 8-48 a. m. and 8-54 a.m. that day, a fairly intense solar flare was observed in the region of the spot group. The area of the region affected by the flare at its maximum phase—as measured on the Spectroheliogram of the Kodaikanal Observatory—was of the order of 300-millionths of the sun's visible hemisphere.

Observations made with prominence spectroscope at the same time showed certain spectral lines of hydrogen, helium, magnesium, sodium and iron in emission over the area of eruption.

The lines of hydrogen were considerably broader than the hydrogen lines seen in absorption spectra. Measurements on a spectro-photograph **taken simultaneously gave a width of 8 Angstroms for the R. D. Hydrogen line.**

The blue line of Hydrogen also showed considerable broadening but the lines of other elements did not show any appreciable broadening.

The magnetograms of the Kodaikanal observatory recorded a sharp impulse simultaneously with the eruption. Upto the morning of October 7, however, no magnetic storm was recorded.

But there is evidence of considerable magnetic disturbances. No information is yet available regarding ionospheric disturbances associated with the spot group, although evidence from magnetic records would indicate that such disturbances should have occurred.

The spot group crossed the central meridian on October 7. The terrestrial effects of a sunspot are most pronounced when it nears the central meridian. Hence, there was every chance of further magnetic and inonospheric disturbances till October 10.

No forecasts of the intensity of magnetic disturbances associated with a spot group are now possible. In the present state, it is not possible to predict when a spot group will become active or the degree of activity it may develop.

Two distinct types of magnetic disturbances are generally associated with sunspot activity or a solar flare.

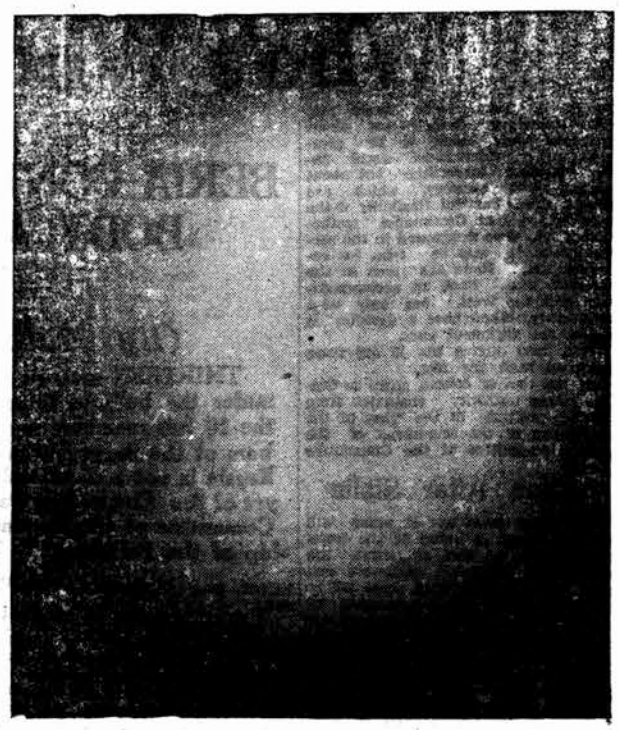
The disturbance in one type, starting simultaneously with the flare, is considered to be due to the sudden increase of ultra-violet radiation and affects all parts of the sunlit hemisphere of the earth.

The second type, a magnetic storm, usually occurs with a time lag of about one or two days. It is supposed to be due to a stream of charged particles, elected from the sun or at great velocities at the time of the flare.

The particles acquire a velocity of about 1,500 miles per second after they are ejected from the sun. Magnetic storms then commense almost simultaneously in all parts of the world, but their intensity varies with the latitude and the longitude of any centre.

It is this magnetic storm that affects your radio receiver. You may fret and frown but it will be "calm" only after the storm subsides.

Then you will hear your radio sing again.



A view of the groups of spots recently observed at Kodaikanal.

Labour Bosses Paid More Than U. S. President!

BY C. A. WALLIS

John Wanamakers is a New York department store, the oldest in the city. I discovered this when reading some expensive advertisements about it.

There was an unusual thing about those advertisements—who paid the dol. 6,000 bill. For the costs were met by the Labour Union to which Wanamakers' staff belongs. Says the official responsible for the campaign: "We recognise the only way to keep our jobs safe and our wages high is to co-operate with the management."

Does that surprise you? Perhaps you are gathering that Labour Unions in the United States tend to have a different political and philosophical approach to their oppositive numbers in most other parts of the world? The other day, for example, a Connecticut branch of the United Rubber Workers of America voted itself a substantial pay-cut "in view of declining business." And the Meatcutters' Union (American Federation of Labour) has recently taken on ten new organisers—two from Dartmouth College, two from Columbia, four from Harvard and two from Princeton. "All of them are wealth" proudly reports Pat Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer of the A.F.L., "We are certain this experiment will result in better management and labour relations." The Union intends to increase its staff of plutocratic proletarians to fifty, and is spreading the idea round the country. After all it accords very well with the dictum of old Sam Gompers, founder of the A.F.L., who always explained that a labour leader could not meet the boss on equal terms unless he had an equal social and financial position.

In America today, Labour leaders certainly do their best to carry out Sam's advice. C. I. O. Chief Phil Murray receives dol. 25,000 a year plus expenses, and a large suite in Washington Hotel. William Green, head of the A.F.L. draws dol. 20,000 plus expenses, Mr. Gorman (whose views I have quoted) dol. 18,000. In many individual Unions, salaries are even more all-embracing. Petrillo of the Musicians' Union, receives dol. 46,000 a year—and his Union local kindly pays his income-tax to avoid him suffering financial embarrassment. He also received a dol. 25,000 summer home, with furniture valued at dol. 12,000, and every now and then a free vacation, to keep him in trim. Don Tobin of the Teamsters' Union draws dol. 30,000, plus expenses and free vacations—and dol. 45,000 home in Miami. You can see why the working-class movement appeals to those twelve well-heeled college boys!

There are few American Labour big shots earning less than the President of the U. S. A. to-day. John L. Lewis, the miners' leader, has the highest recorded salary dol. 50,000 a year, with an unlimited expense account. The Mineworkers' Union doesn't approve any of its leaders going hungry. Vice-President Tom Kennedy pulls down dol. 40,000 and the part-time Executive Board members each receive dol. 12,000. Of course, miners have a high wage-rate by U. S. standards, but "the sky's the limit" for salaries in every sphere of Labour life. William McFetridge, for instance, receives his twenty thousand bucks each year from the Janitors, Elevator Operators, Scrubwomen and Maintenance Workers of his A.F.L. Buildings Service Employees' Union. He must be able to negotiate dime raises with a completely satisfactory feeling of social and financial equality.

In view of all this, you will not be amazed to learn that American Trade Union leaders are not supporters of the Socialist way of life (even if some of their rank-and-file may be). The A. F. L. President William Green declares, "still favours the capitalistic system, and will adhere strictly to the economic policy so ably championed by Samuel Gompes" (Remember). "Nationalisation in industry means the end of freedom for the Unions" was Gompers favourite theme-song. The A.F.L. endorsed the late Martin Dies, who was the founder of the Congress Un-American Activities Committee, which has achieved-and deserved-such an unsavory reputation.

These few notes may help you to understand a lot of what is going on in America today. Why, for instance, the A.F.L. refused to join the W.F.T.U., and why the C.I.O. was quick to pull out of it. And why at present a country-wide purge of Left-wing elements is being pushed throughout the structure of the Labour movement. A great deal more can be said about what makes American labour tick. Old Sam Gompers died way back in 1925. But his well-upholstered ghost lives on.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, THAPO NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

BHARAT BANK LTD.

Head Office: DELHI

Paid up Capital . . Rs. 2,01,37,175

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 40,00,000

Our office in your locality will be pleased to help you in solving your banking problems.

BB

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Who's Who In Politburo

BERIA CONTROLS RUSSIA BODY AND SOUL

(By Matthew Halton)

THIRTEEN men sit around a green baize table under the bulbous domes of the Kremlin. They are the 10 full members and the three non-voting members of the Surpreme Soviet Junta, the Politburo. Russia is not a dictatorship of the proletariat, nor yet of the Communist Party, nor even of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It is a dictatorship of the Politburo.

THE 13 men argue freely and sometimes fiercely—not about ultimate aim, which is the creation of a Communist world under Russian leadership, but about tactics and strategy, which are always fluid. Tactical flexibility is the first principle of Communist methodology and is so designated in the sacred books. It may be true, for example, that there are men in the Kremlin who want an accommodation with the West, but only as a manoeuvre. When once a decision is taken, the argument ends.

Four men among the 13 are more powerful than the rest.

At the top, of course, there is Stalin whose authority emanates from his key position of the "first of the secretaries of the secretariat of the central committee of the Communist party."

Man Aftar Stalin

The other three, one of whom will succeed Stalin as first of the secretaries when he dies or retires, are Comrades Molotov, Malenkov and Beria. When Stalin goes, there will be no civil war or palace revolution to decide the succession. It has been decided already. It is to be government by triumvirate: Molotov, Malenkov and Beria. But paramountcy is bound to fall to one of the three. And some observers say Beria will be the man.

Today Lavrenti Pavlovitch Beria is the most powerful policeman in the world.

Nominally he is not, as we sometimes read, the 'chief of the secret police,' the head of NKVD. In Russia there are two allied security systems—the Ministry of the Interior (NKVD) and the Ministry for States Security. Sergei Kruglov is the head of NKVD and a certain Abamakov is Minister of State Security. Titularly, Beria is a marshal of the Soviet Union, and a deputy president of the Council of Ministers, and nothing more. In fact, both Kruglov and Abamakov are his lieutenants. Beria has a master position the title of which is not known.

Chief Of Police State

Beria is said to be the chief of the Russian Secret Service throughout the world and to have made it the best secret service in the world, but there is no way of verifying this. He is said also to be in charge of all Russia's atomic energy research. What is known is that Beria is responsible for both the moral and the physical quiescence of the state; that the labour and concentration camps, with their millions of slaves and dissidents are in his hands; and that, in a very real sense, he controls Russia, body and soul. In the words of Lieut.-Col. Grigori Tokaev, a high Russian intelligence officer who renounced his country last year and is now in London the Beria terror, both physically and mentally is the worst the world was ever seen.

The police state is no new thing in Russia. Over a century ago, Czar Nicholas I's Ochrana was notorious enough. But even at the apex of Czarst tyranny repression was never as ruthless, thorough and scientific as it became after 1917.

Within a few months of the revolution, Lenin had built a counter-revolutionary police and espionage system which became famous under the name of CHEKA, from its initial letters. Its head was Flex Derzhinsky, a Polish-Russian aristocrat and a merciless killer. He approved the dictum of Zinoviev, chairman of the Comintern until he himself was liquidated, that "if in an area of 10,000,000 people 10,000,000 oppose the Soviets, all must be destroyed."

The CHEKA later became the OGPU, under another aristocrat, Rudolf Menzhinsky, whom Lenin described as "a decadent neurotic."

Next came the terrible Gregor Yagoda, who advocated and began forced labour camps to "reform" political prisoners—and to get the White Sea-Baltic canal dug fast. "We killed far fewer than Peter the Great when he built St. Petersburg," said Yagoda. "I did not make people dig the frozen earth with their finger nails." Yagoda was put to death for trying to poison Maxim Gorky.

The fourth was Nikolai Yezhov, a shrieking neurotic who purged the OGPU itself and transformed it into the NKVD. He ran the police from 1936 to 1938, years of nation-wide ideological and political purge not outdone in history by the prescriptions of Sulla. Almost all the old guard of the revolution, and over half the army high command, confessed dissidence and treason and were put to death. But in spite of all this zeal, Yezhov, too, disappeared from the scene.

Ideologue Personified

Beria is not a neurotic or a sadist or a killer for killing's sake. He is the pragmatic ideologue personified; he believes passionately in the Communist dream, and talks eloquently sometimes of the Communist world brother-hood, when the state itself will wither away; but to attain that end, he is the most supple and Jesuitical of strategists. He is briliant, but also hard-headed and sane, and in a way, this is the most chilling thing about him and the regime. "We are no more ruthless than is necessary," he once told a French diplomat, and that is no doubt true, though what constitutes necessity is a matter of definition. He is not a brute. He is not a Himmler, though I am told he looks rather like Himmler. Himmler was a curious and revolting blend of sadism, mysticism and devotion to Hitler; Beria is a cold-blooded and unemotional intellectual. His one personal ambition is power.

Stalin Of Caucacus

Beria joined the underground Communist movement when he was 17, just before the revolution, and so has the right to the proud title of Old Bolshevik. Though of a poor peasant family, he was avid for education, and at 20 he graduated from the polytechnic school at Baku with diplomas in draughtsmanship and engineering. He taught school at first, then became a fulltime architect. But his Communist zeal drove him to become a full-time operator for the CHEKA. His ability, his ruthlessness and his keenness made him, in one year, the head of the CHEKA for Transcaucasia. The papers began calling him the "Stalin of the Caucasus." He conducted a party purge in that district so thoroughly that he was promoted to Moscow. And in 1938, when Yezhov disappeared, Beria took his place as chief of NKVD. When the war came he was placed completely in charge of civilian morale—not only of repression and terror—the negative aspects of morale, but also with the appeasement and encouragement of the people.

During an interview recently with three of the British government's Russian experts, I asked them to define Beria's functions, and one of them said: "Beria could be exactly defined as the minister of tranquillity and terror, or as the minister of hell and appeasement." The other two agreed, and I asked them how terror and tranquillity could go together.

They explained that just because Beria is the terror of Russia, and knows through his 500,000 agents the exact state of popular opinion at any time, it is his task to make the little but significant concessions which appease discontent.

Story With A Moral

"Here's a little story" said one of the three. "Early in the war, the regime relaxed its vendetta against religion, but the churches were still not allowed a ration of fuel, and in a Russion winter even the devout won't sit in unheated village churches. And then, when civilian morale was at its lowest, the priests in the villages were told they could help themselves from the government woodpiles. That was Beria's work, and if you think it's an insignificant detail remember it was just one of the hundreds of details that Beria was watching all the time.

"Take another example. As a measure of appeasement, it was decided that peasants on the collective farms should be allowed a small plot of land of their own to grow potatoes for themselves. When the war ended, th more rigid doctrinaires wanted this concession abolished. 'It's not proper socialism,' they said. 'Can't we now afford to reduce the amount of private potato-growing? It was Beria who said no.

"Beria will and does execute the most frightful deterrents. He will kill 1,000 or transport 1,000,000 or break up a whole race in Central Asia without a qualm—but he knows just when to stop, and precisely which little point to concede. His job is to prevent despair from becoming the courage of despair, anger from becoming revolt."

His combination of appeasement and terror won the warm admiration of Stalin. "While we have Beria," said Stalin in conversation with Churchill, 'Russia will never give in."

Laventi Beria is 50 years old. Like Stalin he is a Georgian, though he hardly looks it. He looks somewhat like a prelate of the medieval church. With his high, bald forehead and pince-nez spectacles, his described as easily the most polished and intellectual-looking member of the Politburo.

Beria's private life, as in the case of all other members of the politburo is wrapped in thorough and dlieberate secrecy. All I know, though I have talked to people who knew him, is this:

Baffling Phenomenon

He has a wife and two children. Like most of his colleagues, he lives in a luxurious villa just outside Moscow; like his colleagues, he has his house heavily guarded day and night-and, like them, he travels to and from his headquarters in the famous Lubyanka prison in a limousine, with the blinds always drawn. His working day begins at 11 o'clock each morning. He dines at 5, and though of peasant origin he is a gourmet in his choice of food. After dinner, he relaxes till nearly 10 o'clock, reading, conversing and hearing music. Then he works hard until 3 or 4 a.m.

But we can manage without details of Comrade Beria's private life. What is certain about him is that he is the head of a security system which imprisons anyone even suspected of opposing the regime, and maintains millions of human beings in slave labour camps. That much is established.

"We Communists," said Lenin once, "will build a society in which there is no crime, no police and no jails." Thirty years later, Beria has an estimated 600,000 policemen and agents under his command and somewhere between 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 people in concentration camps.

The Communist apologists deny the slave camps exist. This is foolish, because the Russians have officially admitted them. Some others say that "slave camp" is an exaggerated or a journalistic phrase for labour camps which are much more humane and corrective than our prisons. This is bunk. When millions of people are sentenced, for political dissidence or for nothing at all, and work for nothing, many of them until they die, and often under terrible conditions, the mildest term one can use is slave labour.

Cargo For Siberia

There is no way of knowing for certain how many slave labourers there are today, and as the Russians do not even publish their own population statistics, we can expect little help from them. Kenneth Royall, former U.S. Secretary for War gave 13,000,000 as the estimate of his in-telligence service. Christopher Mayhew of the British Foreign Office accepts that figure. It seems certain there are not less than 10,000,000.

Very few of these vast armies of slaves are criminals in any civilized sense of the word. The Russian penal code is not secret, and some of its clauses tell an appalling tale.

In 1947 a decree of the Supreme Soviet abolished the death penalty, substituted for it a sentence of "25 years' imprisonment in a corrective labour camp" and this punishment be inflicted for any action "detrimental to the U.S.S.R." Subsection 1C of the same clause in the penal code enacts that members of an offender's family who helped him, or knew of his activities, are to be imprisoned for five or ten years and their property is to be confiscated.

We in the free world have to think twice to realize the horror behind the prosaic words.

But they are followed by worse words, words of an implicit cruelty that even the Nazis never actually wrote in their penal code: "Other adult members of the traitor's family, who have lived with him or who were supported by him up to the moment of his committing the crime, shall be deprived of their rights and exiled to the distant regions of Siberia."

We knew it was done, of course. We hardly ever expected to see it written in a code of law. It is a thing almost as fierce as the Nazis' blood-chilling Nacht and Nebel. The punishment is inflicted merely for being the wife or father of a man who has opposed, perhaps only by a careless word, the Communist regime.

Beria would have to let a lot of people grow their own potatoes to make up for that.

Policy Behind Slave Camps

What is Beria's purpose in maintaining and expanding these slave camps?

There are two possible and, indeed, inevitable conclusions: the opposition to the regime is so considerable that the government is forced for its own protection, to consign a larger proportion of its population to imprisonment than is found necessary in any other state; and that the economic value of a large, cheap and completely controlled body of labour, skilled and unskilled, outweights any considerations of elementary justice. Both factors operate at the same time.

The most important group of slave camps are as follows (the figures in brackets are estimates of the numbers of prisoners in each group):

The Dalstroy camps of the Far East, including numerous gold mining camps on the Kalyma river (300,000 to 1,100,000).

The group of camps around Lake Baikal occupied in the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway (500,000).

The Pechora camps, occupied in building the Kotlas-Vorkna railway, and in mining and lumbering (900,000 to 1,000,000).

The Yagry and adjoining camps in the Archangel region, engaged in developing the White Sea ports (500,000).

The Karaganda camps, engaged in mining (150,000).

Lavrenti Beria has been aptly called 'the policeman of the soul." Like other grand inquisitors of history, he believes fear is the best instrument of education. But it is believed that in addition to all his other roles he is a kind of super-supervisor of many aspects of Russian education. It is said, for example, that school textbooks must have his final approval. It is said that his is the subtle ear that discerns right-wing deviation even in a new symphony; that he is the man who can find Trotskyist tendencies in a ballet or a painting.

We like to believe that the love of freedom is an instinct, not to be expunged either by terror or teaching. But Beria replies (with the weight of science behind him) that any political belief is only tradition; and tradition is what you learn at school and at home. There is evidence that the new Communist tradition is not yet secure, even after 32 years of terror and teaching. But each year several million new children enter the schools each year several million graduates who have learned nothing but the Soviet faith. This indoctrination is spreading throughout eastern Europe; it will soon be spreading among the majority of the Chinese masses. At that rate, what can stop Beria?

(COPYRIGHT)

MAN OF STEEL HAS HEART OF GOLD

Sardar Patel Is Hard Task-Master, But A Humble Servant Of The Nation

★

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the acting (in the absense of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru) Prime Minister of India, completes 74 years.

His solid work in integration of the Princely States into India is an achievement of no mean order.

Commensurate with his achievements, the Sardar also gets his usual share of misunderstanding and misrepresentation, which "Satyavadi", favoured by his personal contact and knowledge of the objective of his actions, has attempted to dispel in this article.

MR. K. M. Munshi wrote recently that Mahatma Gandhi was deeply devoted to his devotees. This axiomatic statement is equally applicable to, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a slightly different sense. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is loyalty itself to those who are loyal to him. This secret is known to only those few who have had the fortune to be closely associated with him in various fields of work.

To an ordinary man, whether in India or abroad, the Sardar appears to be the "Iron Man of India"; but to those who know him intimately, and they are very few and far between, he is the most fair-minded devoted master. One who wants to earn the loyalty and trust of the Sardar has, as was the practice in ancient times under our Rishis, to go through very severe and trying tests.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel does not take to a person intimately in the same way as Mahatma Gandhi was in the habit o doing at first contact. Mahatma Gandhi had that piercing eye and that supreme power to see into the very heart of a person with whom he came in contact and who desired to be his devotee. He therefore, did not subject his prospective devotee or disciple to any severe test but treated him just as a human being and trusted him to do what is human.

But in the case of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, whose greatness is hidden under a rough exterior and rustic demeanour, it takes a long time for a disciple to get ingrained in his confidence. The devotee is subjected to a long process of severe and arduous tests and once the disciple successfully comes of such tests, like purified gold out of fire, the disciple is taken into full confidence by the Sardar and trusted fully. The process of initiation into the Sardar's confidence is thus long and arduous

Many people do not appreciate, much less understand, this essential characteristic of this great leader and therefore, often misunderstand and not infrequently misrepresent him. I have experienced and seen with my own eyes scores of instances of such misunderstandings and misrepresentations. But to describe them here will take a lot of space which it is not my intention to do as the purpose of this article is to expound one of the many supreme qualities of the Sardar—loyalty to the loyal.

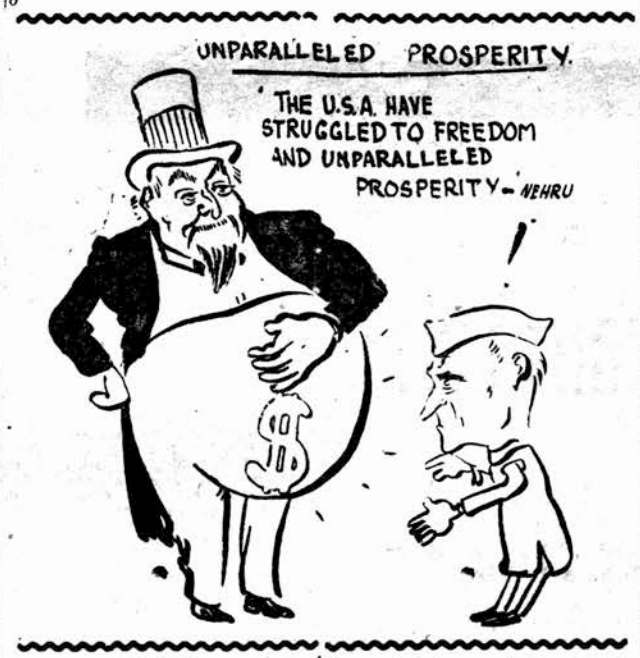
Severe Test

Once a disciple, a person is always a disciple, to the Sardar, unless he or she by misdeeds or gross neglect of duty forfeits his confidence and thus loses the discipleship.

The Sardar, in spite of his exterior roughness, is soft-hearted and forgives those who, having become his devotees or followers, act contrary to the normal codes of apprenticeship, once, twice or even three times. But if the disciple persists in erring and does not correct in spite of warnings which are given in abundant measure, then the Sardar becomes a very severe task-master, and never forgives him or her. Once his confidence is forfeited, that person can get no quarter from the Sardar.

It is this remarkable quality of steadfast devotion to those who are devoted to him, that has attracted a large number of trusted and loyal lieutenants to the Sardar. It is this very same matchless quality that has created numerous enemies for this great leader of rare qualities and abilities.

One weakness with the Sardar is, if one may call it a weakness, he is not in the habit of correcting misrepresentations, because he believes, and rightly too, that facts will discover themselves and triumph in the end. The result is that before facts assert themselves, the public come to believe many untrue and grossly unfair statements made by disgruntled persons against the Sardar. The



Nariman and Khare incidents are concrete instances of this.

The Sardar is often depicted as a Dictator, seeking power for himself. This is the grossest misrepresentation of this most devoted servant of India. It may appear paradoxical, but all the same it is a hundred per cent truth, that the Sardar is a great democrat. He never likes to do things in his own way and always takes care to carry the people with him. But when he knows that the majority is in the wrong and that he is in the right, he uses his great influence to convert the majority to his way of thinking by persuasion and argument, not necessarily publicly but very often privately.

Legitimate Method

This, it will be conceded on all hands, is quite a legitimate and democratic method. He never goes against the majority decision, even though such a decision may be against his own viewpoint. If in spite of his attempt to persuade the majority, he fails to carry the majority with him, like any other democrat, he loyally carries out the majority decision. But because of his great personality and sterling character, oftener than not, he is able to persuade in private talks even his opponents to accept his viewpoint. When he achieves his object by such democratic methods of persuasion, he is described as a Dictator, who steamrolls the majority. This is a most unfair criticism of the Sardar.

There is no political leader in India, who is so well-informed about public opinion as Sardar Patel is. He has the rare quality of speaking very little—almost nothing—and listening to others all the time. Until a few months ago, before his illness he was in the habit of daily receiving scores of visitors from all schools of thought and discussing questions of public interest with them.

The talking is mostly done by the visitors, the Sardar only occasionally interjecting a question or two to seek information or cutting one of his blunt jokes. He talks very little but absorbs everything that his visitor says and once his visitor is gone, the Sardar does not forget the talks but investigates and checks up the information received during the talks

By this remarkable process, he keeps himself continually in touch with public opinion and the people

Even his bitterest opponents will concede that the Sardar gives a fair hearing to everyone, no matter how he finally disposes of the arguments of his opponents.

Because of this quality of getting to the root of things and acting realistically, he has achieved great things for India and he has been oftener than not grossly misunderstood, sometimes even by his devoted followers.

They misunderstand him because they are not able to appreciate his methods. He never does anything for personal gain. Everything that he does, he does for the good of the country and the people. That is the reason why he is able to command respect and regard, both from friends and enemies in an equal measure.

Sardar Patel's sense of loyalty to those who have been devoted and loyal to him is something which is not only remarkable but surpasses all examples.

I know of numerous instances in which the Sardar has gone out of his way, often braving grave misunderstandings, to stand by those who have been loyal to him.

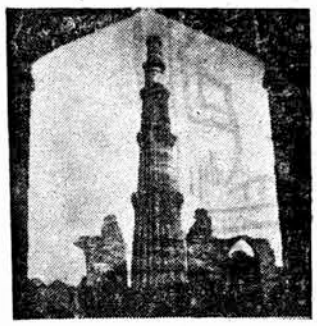
The Services

The latest instance of this matchless and unexampled quality is the firm and dignified stand he made in the Constituent Assembly in support of the Services.

Member after member of the

(Continued on page 26)

The old Kutub Minar near Delhi.



Happy Holidays

IN the month of October we are faced with the problem of holidays, writes "Your Well Wisher". Those of you who have been to places out of Bombay would like to see more, and those who have never been out of Bombay will naturally crave for a change. Is there no way of having a change without paying your board and lodging? Must you give up the idea of a holiday if you cannot afford it?

How do you like the plan of changing places with a friend in Sholapur or Nagpur or with a school fellow from Jubbulpore? Parents as well as School and Boarding School authorities could arrange a plan for such an interchange. Hospitality, for which we Indians are known, exchanged like this, would save expense over and above the travelling charges.

I have seen girls from Germany arriving in London with the arrangement of putting up with an English family, and in return the daughter of the house going to that particular family in Germany for a change. This was done as much for the language improvement as for the other advantages of the holiday in another country. In both these cases the visitor helped in the household in place of the daughter of the house.

In India, each Province and Presidency is foreign to one another. If this idea of exchanging board and lodging is developed, what a real, practical and sure way it would be of leading to healthy co-operation of the right sort of understanding between the provinces! No amount of reading could take the place of going and living amongst people. It is the best and the shortest way towards peace and brotherly fellow feeling.

A few years back, Mussolini invited about a dozen Indian students from an English University and gave them a royal time—all done with an eye to increasing his prestige and a goodly opinion of Italy. But whatever the motive, we must confess it was a happy idea of his, even if it were only for propaganda.

What is really worth imitating is the co-operation between some schools in England and Germany where students are exchanged for the benefit of learning a language of the country, in addition to the benefit of travelling.

A jolly group of Balkan-ji-Bari Workers.

In the "World's Children" I read from the Report of a Child Welfare Agency that a very poor Russian boy from Estonia had arrived at Lincoln to spend his holidays at St. George's School for this very reason.

Let us hope some of us at least could start taking advantage of this idea.

Important Things

One afternoon, Usha came home from school, all in tears. Mother was out to see a friend of hers, so Usha's old Ayah Kashi, who had looked after Usha since she was a baby, tried to comfort her. But to no avail.

"Come, Usha, have your milk before it gets cold", she said.

But Usha only sulked and said that she did not want anything.

"Then let me change your clothes. They are wet, and you will catch cold in them. Mumma would be here any moment, and she would be annoyed to find you in bed unchanged".

"Leave me alone and get away", Usha's muffled voice came from the pillow in which she buried her face.

Just then, mother arrived. She called out to her darling daughter, but there was no reply. Then Kashi told her that Usha was in bed crying. Quickly she came to the bedside and found Usha weeping her eyes out.

"What is hurting my poor little baby?" she said putting her arms gently round the child. "Come, get up and tell Mumma, what is troubling you"

At first, Usha made no response, but cried the more. Mother knew that her beloved was making a fuss. So she went close, and tightening her arms about Usha, she whispered in the ears: "Come, come, my child. Come, tell my pet why you are crying?"

Then Usha got up, and tried to hide her tearful face in Mumma's sari.

"Be more sensible, Usha, and show me, dear, how good you can be". Mother appealed to her.

At this, Usha stopped crying and gazed into the kind eyes with her own large tearful ones. At last she said, "Mother, I am not to be the Princess in the 'Sleeping Beauty' play we are to act this term. Hamida is chosen to be the Princess and I want to be the Princess too'. Tears rolled down Usha's cheeks as she uttered these words. She sniffed and wiped her running nose with the back of her hand.

"I am sorry for that", said the mother as she rose from the bed, and quietly brought dad's wrist-watch from the dressing-table and put it in Usha's tiny palms.

At first, Usha did not understand. As yet she had not learnt to read the time-piece, and thought she liked daddy's watch immensely, she knew that dad would never part with it, because it was mother's birthday present to him.

"Usha". Mother said. "What do you see?"

"A gold-case, a face and hands", Usha replied as father had shown and named to her the different parts.

Then mother opened the back-case and repeated the question. Usha was thrilled to see the tiny, shining wheels and screws.

"This watch would be of no use at all", Mother continued, "without each

The modern Birla Temple at Delhi.

of its parts—even those that you cannot see".

Usha gazed at the watch, and then at the face of her mother. Then a smile lit her cute little face, and she understood what her mother meant.

This made Usha very happy. She realised how essential are the small duties which everyone must perform without applause. From that day, Usha was willing to act and do any little part in a play; even that of an insignificant maid, or work behind the stage, helping the teacher with making up and dressing the actors.

Will It Rain?

A simple and interesting experiment can be made to determine whether or not it is going to rain. All that is necessary is a glass tumbler, two-thirds filled with lukewarm water, a lump or two of ice and a thermometer.

First, note the air temperature and then add the ice lumps to the water until the glass begins to "sweat". The temperature of the water should then be taken. You now have two temperature observations, the first of which will nearly always be higher than the second. The nearer the two readings are to one another, the greater the quantity of water vapour in the atmosphere, and consequently the greater the likelihood of rain, and 'vice versa'.

With visibility above two thousand yards, it may safely be said that if the difference between the two readings is two degrees or less, rain is almost certain; if it is above eight degrees, it is extremely unlikely.

Who Am I?

My first is in peace and not in war;
My second is in junior but not in senior;
My third is in positive but not in negative;
My fourth is in nigh but not in low;
My fifth is in sharp but not in dull;
My sixth is in ignorance but not in knowledge;
My whole is a children's famous magazine;
Who am I?

Answer: PUSHPA.

And if you have not seen it and feel interested in it, better send for a specimen copy, enclosing four annas stamps from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4. You are bound to like it!

Stamp News

Because of inflation in China, a set of stamps that bear no price has been issued—one for ordinary postage, one for express delivery, one for registered mail, and one for air mail. Now fresh stamps do not have to be printed because prices have increased overnight.

A new pictorial set with values from 1 cent to 10 rupees is to be issued in Mauritius.

Turkey has issued a set of stamps in honour of its navy. They show the Turkish navy through the ages.

Special stamps are to be issued by the West and the Russian Zones of Germany to commemorate the 200th birthday of Goethe. Meanwhile, the French Zone will issue a stamp of the death of the composer Conradin Kreutzer.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Kher—Bombay 21

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

WEST opened the eight of spades the deuce played from dummy and South won the ace. Declarer could count in top cards one spade, one heart, one diamond, and five clubs.

It was clear that the ninth trick could not come from an ordinary finesse in diamonds since East's energetic bidding marked him with all of the missing high cards. East would certainly be able to win the diamond finesse and cash the rest of his spades to set the contract.

After some thought South saw that East could be induced to lead away from his hearts if the right preliminary steps were taken.

Declarer therefore cashed dummy's five clubs, discarding the low spade from his own hand, and then cashed the ace of diamonds just in case East had started with a singleton king.

At this point declarer had to do a certain amount of guessing. East held six cards, and the question was whether at least two of them were hearts. East had discarded only three hearts on the long clubs, and South felt reasonably sure that East's bidding indicated a five-card heart suit. Therefore declarer led a spade from dummy forcing East into the lead. East could take his remaining spades (he had been obliged to discard one on clubs) and his king of diamonds, but then had to lead away from his king of hearts. Declarer was thus able to make his ninth trick with the queen of hearts.

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 9 2
♡ A 8
◇ A J 3
♣ A Q J 9 7

WEST
♠ 8 7 6
♡ 7 5 4
◇ 8 5 4 2
♣ 6 5 2

EAST
♠ K Q 10 6 3
♡ K J 10 9 2
◇ K 7
♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ A 4
♡ Q 6 3
◇ Q 10 9 6
♣ K 10 8 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	1♠	1 N.T	Pass
2♣	2♡	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

Late Sir Ardeshir Dalal

As though one near and dear to us had run
His destined course on earth and heav'nward sped,
We mourn his loss. Dark brooding grief has spread
Its mantle o'er our heads. This noble son
Of Hind gave of his best, and now is one
With his great forbears, with th'illustrious dead,
Who served this ancient land with heart and head,
And earned their country's verdict fair - "Well done!"
In times like these when balanced thought is rare,
When men of vision are the men we need,
His passing is a tragedy indeed,
Of which the burden weeping thousands share.
We mourn a patriot, counsellor and guide,
Who lived for service and for service died.

J.

CHURCHILL'S SECRET MEMORANDUM

★

(Continued from page 6)

November, 1942, to words that have no equal for their monstrous hypocrisy: his, (Churchill's) heart bled for Russia, he felt as all should feel—a great desire to suffer with her and relieve her of part of her burden

In this same speech Churchill declared that there is one thing one must never do and that is deceive one's ally.

The passages cited above expose once more the hypocrisy and falsity of the world's hated warmonger. But it is not only a question of him.

Second Front Episode

The policy of the postponement of the second front was not the policy of Churchill alone. The second front was neither opened in 1942, nor in 1943. Was this fortuitous? Certainly not. "There was nothing fortuitous about the delay in opening the second front. It was a policy, fostered by the aspirations of those reactionary circles in Britain and the U.S.A. who were pursuing their own aims in the war against Germany, aims that were entirely alien to a war of liberation from German fascism. Their plans did not call for the utter defeat of German fascism. At the same time they were calculating that the U.S.S.R. would be weakened, bled white, that it would be so exhausted in the war that it would lose its importance as a great and mighty power for a long period of time, and that after the war, it would fall into dependence on the U.S.A. and Great Britain." (From the Historical Survey, "Falsifiers of History").

Characteristic of the policy of the policy of the reactionary circles of the United States and Britain during World War II was not only the violation of their solemn vow to open the second front in 1942. It became evident from the documents seized by the Soviet troops in Germany, that negotiations were taking place behind the back of the U.S.S.R. in the autumn of 1941 and in 1942 and 1943 in Lisbon and Switzerland, between representatives of Britain and Germany, and then between representatives of the United States of America and Germany on the question of concluding peace with Germany.

Revival Of Fascism

Churchill's secret memorandum, or more correctly, part of the memorandum, which was made public, throws further light on that game, woven out of the network of intrigues, played in the war years by Anglo-American reactionary circles. What is the meaning of Churchill's present reference to his memorandum of 1942 at a time when the question of including the West German Government in the European Council is under discussion?

Only one reply can be given here. This means that in 1942 also Churchill planned the United States of Europe with the participation of Germany. In other words, even then, as now, he proposed a deal with Germany—though Germany was then fascist—against the Soviet Union.

Churchill's plans failed miserably. Churchill suffered political bankruptcy. Nevertheless, the line to come to terms with German reaction, with German Fascism was not given up by the reactionary circles. In the post-war period this line found its expression in the policy of splitting and dis-membering Germany, of the revival of fascism in the Western zones of Germany, of converting these zones into a strategic base for imperialism's future aggression.

It is an open secret that the notorious European Council, of which Churchill is one of the leaders, is an auxiliary weapon of the North-Atlantic bloc. The persistence with which Churchill and his pupils are striving to include Western Germany into the European Council, shows very clearly that the warmongers are in hurry to carry out their criminal plans directed towards unleashing a new world war.

Open Stakes

The question may naturally arise: What made Churchill to divulge his secret memorandum? The answer should be sought in the internal struggle that is now taking place in the imperialist camp, in the doubts and waverings that the ruling circles are experiencing and displaying in many West European countries, where they are daily receiving effective proof that the people do not want war, that they detest war and are fully resolved to actively fight for peace. But the old warmonger is impatient. And so he decided to invigorate the wavering, and pull up the doubtful and tell them that his stakes are open stakes on the resurgence of German Fascism.

Churchill gave his secret away. This can add nothing to his laurels of a warmonger. But it certainly puts on guard all true supporters of peace, who will intensify their vigilance their indefatigable and tireless watch over all and every scheme of the warmongers, rally their ranks and multiply their efforts in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

HAIR RAISING STORY

The height of fidedity is practised by a male Hollywood star, who has to use a toupee. He buys four toupees at a time, each one trimmed to a different length, and wears them successively—to create the illusion that he gradually becomes in need of a hair-cut.

'ROBINSON CRUSOE AND MAN FRIDAY'

Seibel in The Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE BEDROOM GRAVE

★

(Continued from Page 5)

silently reached the closed window whose sill was yet moist and the spot beneath a tiny fresh pool. He rapped on a pane and with the rap doors inside the room closed hurriedly with a snap. Smith heard the meaning sound and broke the pane with a sharp thrust of his torch and in an instinstant removed the catch and leap in.

Pamela stood by the bed shivering like a leaf and in her eyes was depicted the forlorn frightened look of a trapped animal but she collected herself at once and put up a brazen face. Audacious shamming had once paid her; she tried the trick once again. But suddenly the cupboard betrayed her, it knocked just so slightly and something in it breathed hard. Smith heard the knock and took a lunge towards it and Pamela shrieked in frantic fear, "No, no, don't go there, there's nothing in it you haven't seen."

But with fire and murder in his eyes Smith stepped forward with pistol drawn from its holster.

Pamela caught his arm and tugging at his sleeves violently she cried once again, "Don't. By Jesus, there's nothing there." From her head to foot she was fear—the most terrible fear personified.

The name of Jesus caught Smith in his track, he made a halt. "By Jesus did you say?" he asked. That name held him as it holds the avenger and the avenged many a time.

"Yes, by Jesus, by the Saviour, by the Holy of Holies, nothing is there," brazenly balasphemed the sinner.

The husband regarded her for a moment and taking a large ebony Cross from the wall on which was embossed the limp body of the Lord he held it out to her, "Take this in hand and say nothing is there."

Her hands shook yet Pamela took it as her hope, as her last relieving chance. She snatched the Cross from her husband's hand, kissed it fervently and pressing it against her breast said in a self-possessed voice, "By the Lord in Heaven, by Jesu I say, there's nothing there or anything about here."

"All right, Pam," said Smith sitting down upon the bed while Pamela stood composed by her seeming absolution.

Smith chewed a finger for a few seconds and called out to a servant to bring the camp mason in. At his bidding were brought bricks, mortar and cement.

Pamela looked at all this with utter horror and in despair she wailed, "O my Lord! O my Lord!' Smith now laughed as scoffing Satan had never laughed and urged on the mason to wall up the cupboard. And brick by brick went up the wall thumping and twisting Pamela's heart. A nightbird screeched outside and flew away. Excepting the torturing sound of the mason's trowel and gritty swish of overlaid mortar there was not a sound anywhere on earth or heaven or hell.

As the wall stood breast-high a struggle inside the cupboard began. At first it was faint, as if some prowling animal sighed. Then came knocks, violent knocks of agitated head and knees, of a dying man's throes. Tin, tin, went on the trowel monotonously and with a determined murderer's grim smile in his eyes Smith looked at his wife, dumb but regarding with a bursting stare the rising grave. The cruel, heartless avenger smiled again and the immured cupboard creaked and then suddenly the knocks came fainter and fainter and fainter till with a last violent rattle they died away.

Pamela stood there a block of stone. And as the wall was done Smith laughed a searing and tearing laughter. "Ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha! By Jesu I say, by Jesu indeed! Pam, old dear! By Jesu I say there's nothing there now but bones for you to rattle and shake!"

Early at dawn the alarum rang to tell the camp that Arno was taken by a crocodile. To the notorious creek and to Smith's headquarters the disappearance didn't much matter.

Let us talk it over—

IT is not surprising that a straight and simple issue of granting statutory recognition to the Indian Women's University should have given rise to a controversy in the Provincial Legislative Assembly. For the views expressed by Bombay's Premier while moving the Bill were symptomatic of the divided mind which in general marks official attitude towards a number of issues, viz., controls, rationing, post-war development, etc.

For some time past our Premier has been ventilating his views against co-education and in support of different types of education for boys and girls. This attitude on the part of a staunch Congress leader and an educationist appears not only paradoxical but is fraught with serious consequences for the simple reason that he is also our Minister for Education. His ideas will naturally shape in main the provincial government's educational policy as education happens to be a provincial subject. Knowing that his ideas would not be appreciated by progressive forces, Khersaheb hastened to add that it was not his intention to debar girls from joining such institutions as were meant for boys.

However, in support of his stand he also pointed at the University Commission which recommends co-education at the basic and university stage. Here once again, the Commission has not tried to face the issue squarely because it does not say explicitly what type of education should be imparted to girls at the intermediary stage although it offers reasons for its plea for separate schools. Is the Commission's view, that co-education at the high school stage is not conducive to normal and healthy atmosphere on account of the psychological and biological changes coming over boys and girls, warranted by sufficient scientific data?

On the other hand it would not be wrong to attribute the so-called ill effects of co-education to the utter state of ignorance in which the young people are kept on matters concerning the growth and development of human body and mind. Moreover, co-education is still in the experimental stage in a world long used to keeping men and women in comparative seclusion. Therefore it certainly deserves a more thorough trial. This should apply with greater force to our country where this system of education was introduced at the wrong end and in perverse form. But that was unavoidable in the old socio-political setup.

Much water has flowed down the Ganges since the days small groups of women moved about in the colleges like cows lost in a jungle. We have a number of co-educational schools and their number is bound to increase in the days to come particularly in the rural areas where it would be uneconomical to set up separate schools for boys and girls. Lack of finance and adequate number of teachers will make any such attempt unworkable. However, in order to derive full benefits from the type of co-education we have been used to we must first do away with some of the anomalies in our co-educational institutions. In the first place a much greater number of women teachers will have to be engaged. Their presence will naturally bring about the much needed balance in the administration. This in its turn will create the proper atmosphere which is essential for a spirit of comradeship between boys and girls.

Another and more important aspect of the problem is whether the same type of education should be given to women as men. Those who are opposed to it argue that ninety per cent of educated women get married and stay at home. This sort of reasoning is based on wrong premises. It distorts the aims of education which are not purely of money—making. The advocacy of different curriculums for women appears quite tenable on first thought but when considered in details its capacity for doing more mischief than good becomes obvious. Once this principle is granted, women's sphere of activity is narrowed down; all talk of equality and democracy becomes empty

There is yet another reason put forth by this group—that of equipping women with training suited for their natural responsibilities of child-care and home—making. According to them the present-day education of girls is a waste but that is so even in the case of boys. The way out of this mess is to bring about a reorientation in the whole system of education. Bifurcation is not a helpful solution nor is it possible on grounds of economy. The object behind it could be achieved by providing training in subjects like home nursing, cookery, dietetics and other domestic crafts in co-educational institutions. These subjects will naturally be optional as gardening and carpentry can be for boys.

—*Leela*

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

BY TONY MOTTRAM

XIII-Winning Tactics

TO win matches consistently in lawn tennis a player must have more than just good strokes. The knowledge of how to use those strokes to the best advantage counts heavily, and it is well known in the game that many a match has been won by a player with inferior strokes but superior tactics.

A sound rule for all players to adopt is this: always change a losing game but never change a winning one.

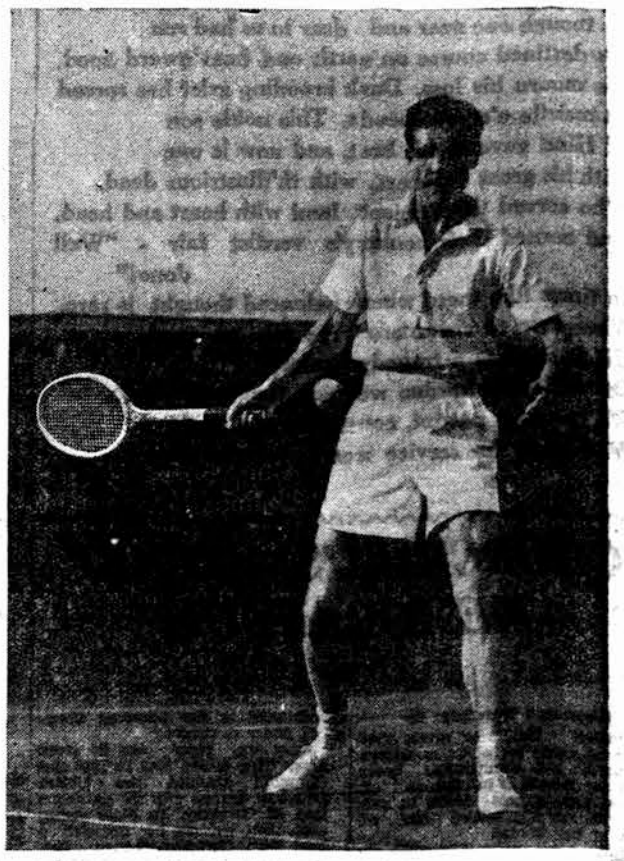
It is a great advantage to know beforehand your opponent's weaknesses. If he has a weak backhand, then direct your attack to that side remembering that you may first have to open it up with a shot to the forehand corner. A weak service can be attacked straight away, and a man who is weak overhead should be lobbed frequently if he comes to the net.

Right Moment

Drop shots will succeed against any opponent who is slow-footed, but pick the right moments to use them—off the shorter length balls. Similarly, drop shots should be used deliberately to draw up to the net a player who has poor volleys, but your best defence against the man who is happiest at the net is to keep your drives deep to the baseline.

Then again, some players hit wildly for winners and make many mistakes in so doing; this type of opponent must be teased into errors through steadiness on your part. Conversely, the steady baseliner may have to be attacked by a vigorous net assault or by mixing shots of different pace to break up his rhythm. Each defence has an answer; every attack has its counter.

Strive at all costs to hold your own service games. Remember that the player who does not lose his service cannot lose the match. No match is won or lost until the last point is over, so do not give up when the score is heavily against you. In all matches play to win from start to finish, and do not relax even when your opponent seems to be well beaten.



Lawn tennis matches are won by superior tactics, not by an extensive stroke repertoire. Find out your opponent's weak points and adapt your technique to exploit them. Here Mottram is shaping up for a forehand drive against a slow-footed opponent.

WHO PRODUCED SOVIET ATOM BOMB?

★

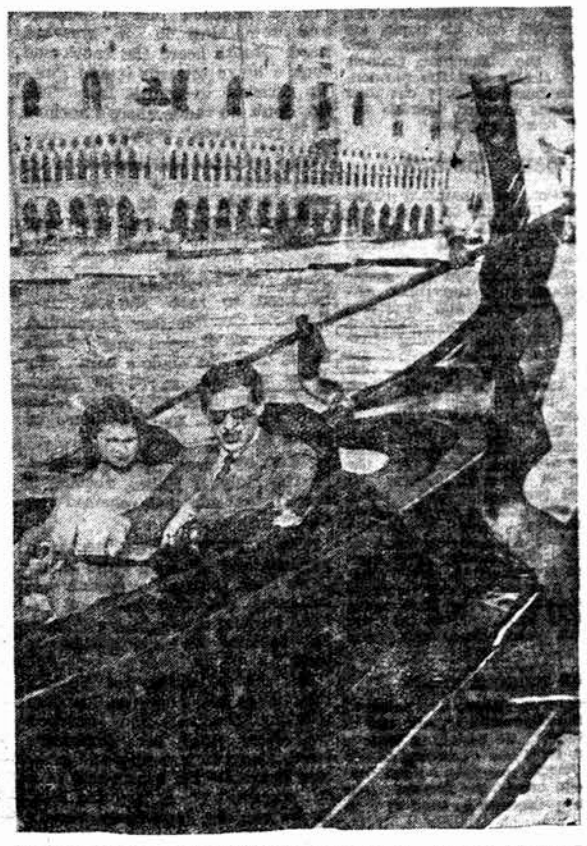
(Continued from Page 4)

many elaborate physical experiments have to be carried out to measure to a very great degree of precision, the properties of all the materials involved.

The American project took about three-and-a-half years to produce the first atomic bomb. This was a truly remarkable feat, and its success was hailed as the most spectacular achievement of organised science. It was only possible as a result of the combined efforts of hundreds of thousands of people. We, in Britain, even though having the advantage of the services of a good many scientists who gained experience in the Anglo-American project during the war, are still probably a good way from having sufficient active material to produce an atomic explosive. Soviet scientists and technicians had no opportunity to gain experience on American plants, but in spite of the war devastation of their country, unparallelled in history, succeeded to such an extent, according to the TASS statement, that they already had an atomic explosive at their disposal by the end of 1947.

Official statements from the Soviet Union make it clear that that country wishes to utilise atomic energy for peaceful industrial purposes, and not to engage in an atomic arms race. We must see to it that such a race does not ensue. The "informed circles" try to assure us that American atomic production will outstrip that of the U.S.S.R. for many years to come. But who will believe them now, in view of their signal failure to appreciate Soviet developments in this field?

Whatever might happen in other parts of the world, an atomic arms race, culminating in an atomic war, would mean the condemnation of many millions of our people to a hideous death. No country is invulnerable to atomic attack. The most elementary common-sense demands that a way out be found to the present dead-lock on atomic energy control. The present plan which Britain's Government supports, with its elaborate safeguard for American security, but its lack of concern for the security of other nations, must be greatly modified. The proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R., calling for the simultaneous outlawing of atomic weapons and the institution of an effective control scheme, must be seriously examined. There is still time for a compromise solution to be worked out. But not much time.



The Earl of Harewood and his bride, seen on the Grand Canal, Venice, during their honeymoon.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Renaissance analysed—Alliance of amateurs and dilettanti—Surface revival blessed—Hyderabad's interest in art—Art and state unions—Role of design centers—Respect the flag and leaders.

To some Europeans, Indian art has great significance. One of them is Mrs. Angela Latham, Professor of Wall Painting in the Morley College, London, who has arrived here in order to study Indian frescoes. Giving, her immediate impressions in a recent interview, she declared that she saw every sign of India today again having a great period of art renaissance as of old. Mrs. Latham has overestimated the present situation of art in the country. Perhaps she has not reviewed it in the light of the art heritage she proposes to survey.

Uncreative Renaissance

It is not surprising if Mrs. Latham has taken shadows of art as renaissance comparable to any great period in the past; because the Western mind is generally susceptible to the charm of anything colourful and decorative in art in the East. Mrs. Latham's remarks will, however, flatter the vanity of those who consider themselves as torch-bearers of renaissance; although they know that modern India under their influence has created next to nothing that can stand comparison to Ellora's Kailas, Tajmahal or Trimurti, and has contributed, to dance, nothing that can be acknowledged as its real development.

The 'renaissance', if analysed root and branch, will appear to be hardly anything else than the same art movement which has encouraged the growth of sophisticated trends, amateurism and dilettantism. To be true renaissance, the movement has yet to kindle the creative spirit from which great Indian art was born. Mrs. Latham should have referred to this spirit as a panacea of the evils of the mechanised Western Civilisation.

Wrong Pre-requirites

The Government, in spite of its solicitude for the revitalisation of the classic art tradition, is also caught in the whirlpool of the aristocratic movement which is boosted as renaissance by interested parties. It has accepted the artists, scholars and formulas brought into prominence by this renaissance and has taken in hand plans for art revival with them alone as its pre-requisites. The different arts, having lost much of their essentials during their transition from their real exponents, have come to stand at a certain level, and now under the auspices of the Government they will be further encouraged to go "around".

The 'renaissance' movement has now shifted from the organisation of occasional functions to the establishment of institutions; and such institutions—official, semi-official and private—have begun to multiply at a rapid rate. The National Academy of Hindustani Music was constituted while musicians themselves in several parts of the country knew little about it. The nation was given no chance to express its views before an organisation known as the Indian National Commission was formed. The latest to spring in the series of such institutions is the Indian Cultural Academy which was born at New Delhi on October 14.

Monopolists Of Culture

Speaking at the inauguration of the Indian Cultural Academy, Dr. Rajendra Prasad rightly remarked that culture was developed by the people and not 'improved' by any Government. In modern India, however, culture has come to mean, more or less, a deliberate process, a speciality of a few and something alien to and beyond the reach of the people: and as such it is improved, moulded or improved and distributed by an aristocratic clan of its monopolists. The culture-less people are expected to conform themselves to the pattern of culture which is processed out for them.

One of the striking features of the 'renaissance' movement is the repetition of the same names in connection with some societies and associations. Among them a few political leaders, whose plan is now on the list of reservists for presidentship, seem to be at the forefront. If artists are ever needed, the set of familiar names from Bengal is rarely missed, and then some adventures, dilettanti and also traders in art, who have, for the sake of convenience, changed their hats for caps, have found in the art and cultural movement a good opportunity to seek undeserved prominence. "Decorativeness" of the personnel of institutions has come to be a fashion of art in India.

The Government relies upon such persons for initiative for the task of art revival without questioning their competence to occupy the position which is sought after by them. Since the Government's choice of workers and leaders has not yet gone beyond the familiar schedule, better qualified and more competent persons have no chance at present to add weight and strength to the art movement and thereby to change its course. It is rather curious that the Government should expect art revival to follow the tradition in face of the obvious limitations of its leadership and of the current formulae of different arts.

Misrepresentation Of Art

One of the tasks before the Government is to interpret Indian arts in their traditional purity in the country as well as to the world, but the selection of men and material is likely to militate against its accomplishment. In foreign countries at present, whatever is at hand is introduced as a representative example of Indian art. Misrepresentation of the various arts will be the consequence if right standards of each of them are not set and if anyone who knows something, aspires to become an exponent.

Last month a programme of Indian dances, songs and music was presented in Singapore by the local Indian Fine Arts Society. Though dances and music were said to have been carefully selected for their interpretative appeal, the society felt that it was greatly handicapped by the lack of trained Indian talent; and yet the society's president maintained that it had sought to interpret Indian art to a cosmopolitan audience. The Singapore incident is a fresh instance of how Indian arts would probably be presented outside the country in the absence of proper men, material and machinery.

Mrs. Latham has seen signs of the great period of renaissance as of old, but has she been able to capture the spirit of the art that was India? The amateurish approach made by the Government to the complex question of art will not lead it to a plane higher than the forms and formulae which are current in the circles of the self-styled elite. If the Government fails to secure men and material of the right type, the art movement will continue to follow its faulty course and consequently whatever best of dance, music, sculpture and architecture is still available will be lost for good.

Art In Hyderabad

The agitation, which followed in last March the tale of alleged vandalism at Ellora, has served some useful purpose. A committee of experts was appointed by the Government of Hyderabad to examine the question of preservation and maintenance of the cave temples of Ajanta and Ellora. This committee has submitted its report in two stages to the Government and now it is gratifying to learn that the Government has sanctioned Rupees nine lakhs in all for the conservation of the caves.

The Committee has now been directed also to report on the preservation of other ancient monuments in the state. Besides the protection to be extended to ancient monuments, there is a move in Hyderabad to form a culture centre to provide facilities for painting, music, dance and other arts. Since the present Government of Hyderabad has evinced interest in art, it should see that arts like painting, music and dance retain the integrity of the Indian art tradition seen at its best in Ajanta and do not slip towards the sophisticated current trends; and then the Government should, on no account, neglect the case of artistic cottage industries for which Hyderabad is noted. If Hyderabad proposes to spend money on art, the craftsmen and hereditary artists should not complain of starvation.

For State Unions

The Government of Mysore, according to the announcement made by its Minister for Education, is contemplating the establishment of a college of fine arts. Rulers in the past were great patrons of arts and letters and the successor governments of their states should consider it incumbent upon themselves to continue the tradition. State Unions have to spend large sums on development plans, but they should follow the example of Hyderabad and Mysore and thus recognise the claim of art and artists to state patronage. Art should not go in exile with the retirement of the princely order.

In order to make a correct approach to art, it is desirable for the governments of State Unions to follow a definite policy. Not a few states were known for the regional distinctions of the country's art tradition and the Union Governments ought to accept them as the basis of art revival. Contemporary painting, music and dance of a few popular "brands" should not be allowed to efface the regional distinctions to which Indian arts owed their variety. State Unions will have to guard the art-territories under their control against the aggressive tendency of some of the contemporary schools.

"Coconuts," By Laxman Pai

At Last, Design Centre

It was encouraging to find a designing centre for the handloom industry figuring in the development schemes of the Textile Advisory Committee's Handloom Development Committee. As a matter of fact, the design centre is essential especially to every industry turning out consumers' goods, because the appearance of finished products is counted among the factors upon which the expansion of trade depends.

The Government should now begin with the handloom industry and they should plan such centres for other industries to which they are essential. In the case of the handloom industry the proposed centre will be restricted to cotton textiles, but the silk and woollen textiles which were noted for their beautiful designs must get such centres also. The neglect of the designs of artistic textiles will place them at a disadvantage in competition in the foreign and home markets and consequently the country will suffer loss in trade and craftsmen will face starvation.

Sacred To Nation

The proposal of India's Ministry of Commerce to prevent misuse, for commercial purposes of the emblem of the National Flag and portraits of national leaders is a welcome step. The Ministry intends to introduce a bill to this effect in the next session of Parliament. The country holds its national flag in high esteem and reveres its leaders, but indiscriminate exploitation of their significance by commercial interests has necessitated legislative measures in order to check it effectively.

The Government should also lay down broad principles, for the guidance of the people, as regards the use of the flag and portraits of leaders for non-commercial purposes. There is a move for standardisation of the national flag. Apart from checking exploitation of the portraits of leaders, it is necessary to set artistic standards of portraits and sculptural busts, so that the people would cease to display in artistic or ugly originals and reproductions. The people should not show the slightest disrespect to the leaders and national flag either through ignorance or over-enthusiasm.

NEON NAPKINS

FILM-STAR mothers will have some new gadgets in their nurseries as the result of the latest inventions on show in the film city. One natty idea: When baby squalls, the noise is picked up by a microphone, which, closing a relay, lights a coil and warms a bottle of milk. When the milk reaches the proper temperature, a low alarm rings to awaken the father, and the room lights flash on, so he won't stub his toe in getting the bottle. If he does not wake up, there is an earphone amplifier which the wife can clamp on the father's ears. Another device (which I anticipate will be less popular) is a napkin which lights a neon sign on the cot when it needs changing. More to the point would be a napkin which signalled a minute or — before it needed changing.

'Nishan' Hits The Target

DO "Siamese" twins, separated by an operation after birth, continue to have telepathic reactions? Do one's physical pains react on the other? Do the mental reactions to finer emotions like love show uniformity? These questions have been answered in Gemini's—'gemini', by the way, means 'twins'—recently released, film 'NISHAN', which is an adaptation from Alexander Dumas' 'Corsican Brothers'.

Born in a petty chieftain's family and orphaned by a neighbouring chieftain's unsatiated hankering for supremacy, which leads to wholesale destruction of their parents, relatives and patrimony, the twins are separated after an operation by the family doctor. One of them finds refuge in the house of the doctor's brother-in-law and the others grows up as a village lad under the guardianship of an old retainer of the family—Madhu Singh. When they reach adulthood, one of them, brought up to an urban life feels the sprouting of love and the other—of the twins—who is the village lad Vikram feels the reaction as if he were experiencing all that the other—Vijay—has under gone. The drama of this reaction has been maintained throughout the picture, subject only to their vow of avenging the death of their parents on the perpetrator of the crime—the rival chieftain, Jorawarsingh. The episode of the romance of Ranjana, ably acted by Bhanumati, is cleverly woven with Jorawarsingh's intrigus- to get rid of the twins, and as fate would have it, it gives double incentive to Vikram and Vijay to fulfil their objective of bringing about the liquidation of the enemy of their house. Nagendra Rao gracefully acts the arrogant chieftain's part and keeps up that character till he meets his end at the hands of Vijaya.

Bhanumati, the leading lady in Nishan in a duet dance.

Ranjan in twin roles of Vikram and Vijaya.

RANJAN'S TWIN ROLE

In the dual characters of Vijaya and Vikram Ranjan plays a difficult and 'tight-rope' role, worthy of an ace star. Keeping up his reputation for dash and speed, the parallel portraiture of a glamorous lover with gay abandon and the frustrated 'double' who is a monster of green-eyed jealousy, is a marvel in characterisation. The 'villain' of 'Chandralekha' emerges as a successful character actor, fully keeping up the emotional shades and rising tempo of the story, and his roles turn to be a big hit, thanks to the versatility of the cameraman who has adroitly played light and shade to mark out the unity in diversity. Banumati plays the feminine lead as a charming belle of vim, vitality and vigour. The producer seems to have purposefully planned her role to relieve the super-charged atmosphere of intrigues and fights. Her songs in various provincial languages and regional tunes make her a 'Kalbadevivali' and 'Mylaporevali' and add to the glamour and hilarity of the episodes.

DANCE AS COVER

There are many dance sequences in the film of 'all-in' technique type including the Tillana of Bharatnatyam and the swirls of Kathak and a Chinese dance of the fan type variety. Mr. S. S. Vasan has been experimenting with dance on a large scale in his films. The Drum Dance in Chandralekha was used as a spectacular parade for a "Trojan Horse" objective. In "Nishan", many of the 'escapes' and escapades of Ranjana have a dance cover which heightens the dramatic effect of the scene.

The dance settings and decor—though they do not touch the last scene in 'Chandralekha'—are superb, and photography leaves not much to be desired except in one or two scenes. The songs recording in a couple of situations does not come up to the Gemini mark, though from the beginning to end the audience is held spellbound, and there is not a moment of dull interlude anywhere. One would, of course, wish the long-drawn-out sword-duels were shorter, though the crowds applaud them lustily and seem to contribute to make "Nishan" a good box-office hit.

Rolling Up Occupation Carpet

By Ray Falk

THE Eighth Army is slowly rolling up the occupation carpet throughout Japan on orders from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Supreme Commander's directive, largely unnoticed in the American press when issued a few weeks ago, is one of the major decisions handed down by this Headquarters in the last four years.

Over bamboo bars and mess-hall tables, the men who are charged with enforcing the General's orders are debating the effects it will have on the democratization programme.

Those who oppose the move argue that MacArthur is cutting off his ears and poking out his eyes. Those in favour see the decision as wisdom personified. A year's test will tell.

Basically it is a debate between those who believe the Japanese are children and those who think of them as adolescents, ready to shoulder some responsibility. Apparently, neither group believes the Japanese are fully grown-up—at least in their grasp and practice of democracy.

Taking Over

Under MacArthur's orders, the 46 Prefectural Civil Affairs Team were told to disband. Some of their functions will be taken over by eight Regional Teams, each of which will supervise four to six Prefectures.

Until now, reports from Prefectural C.A.T.s climbed up the ladder past Civil Affairs Sections in Region, Corps and Army Headquarters and finally up to GHQ in Tokyo. Under the new programme which will be in full effect by the end of the year, the middlemen will be abolished and the Regional Teams will be in direct contact with the capital.

Regional Team strength will be increased slightly. Their composition will change. A Colonel will remain in charge, but the staff will be mostly civilians trained in economics, education, welfare or some other of the team's departments.

For the first four years of the occupation, the Civil Affairs Teams were called Military Government Teams. They were supposed to report to higher headquarters on the Japanese Government's adherence to GHQ directives. They were MacArthur's eyes and ears. But they failed to remain as aloof as higher headquarters desired. They soon were taking an active part in running the prefectures, sometimes through advice and sometimes through direct orders.

The Japanese came to lean on the Military Government Teams. Except for a few strong-minded, independent souls, the Japanese turned all initiative over to the Americans. M. G. had to settle strikes, enforce rice collection from the farmers, tax collection from businessmen, and a hundred other matters—all functions of the Japanese Government.

Now the Japanese will be forced to do the job themselves.

Some American Tokyoites felt that through their personal behaviour the teams were doing more harm than good. Thirty-odd Americans and their dependents among 2,000,000 Japanese had become little lords in their prefectures. Their every wish became an order. In many cases the wives behaved the worst. They would visit stores and factories and accept "presents." And the Japanese, old hands at soothing authority with gifts, fell in line. There were and still are some very fine commanding officers in Military Government, but the minority spoiled the broth.

Red Scare

The weak sisters among the Japanese officials raised the Red Flag when they learned we were leaving the prefectures. "The Communists will take over when you leave, Colonel." the argument ran.

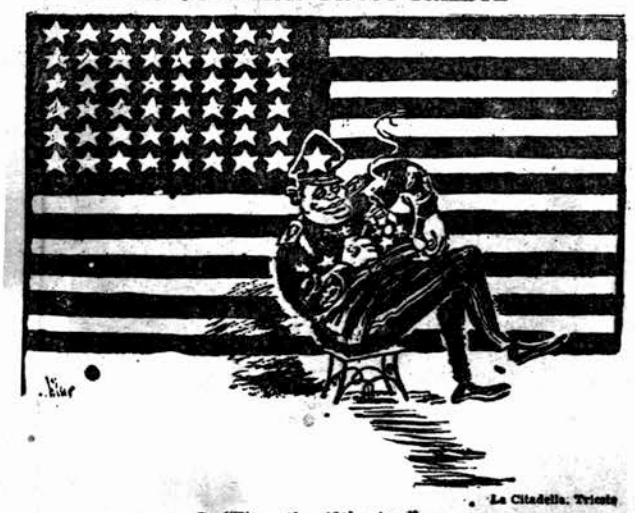
The commanding officers I have polled shrug off this threat. They say the Japanese can handle any Communist move, even without our immediate presence.

BALLET OF SHIV AND KAILAS

Daksha ordering Parvati to quit

Sitara, the well known film star, and Krishnankutty the versatile dancer from South India have joined together in putting finishing touches to an Indian Dance Ballet, which when presented to the public on 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of November, at the Capitol is expected to be a treat in Indian classical dances. Produced and directed by the two exponents of dancing, the public is assured of entertainment of a very high order Sitara's achievements on the screen and Krishnankutty's achievements in dance ballets bear adequate testimony towards this expectation. Enquiries show that they have been working hard for months on this ballet which consists of about 40 dancers and musicians. Artistes like Kamal, Kirtikar, Laxmi, Sanjeeva, Gopal Shetty, Namboodri, Gool Mistry, Balbir Kour, Shakuntala, Alak Nanda and Choube Maharaj are all well known and tried classical dancers belonging to one school or another. Music direction is in the hands of Mr. Krishna Chakrabarty and songs are written by Shyam. The ballet is called 'Dakshaprajapati' and is based on the theme of Shiv and Kailas.

A COMMENT FROM TRIESTE



La Citadella, Trieste

"Tito—the 49th star"

MAN OF STEEL HAS HEART OF GOLD

★

(Continued from page 25)

Constituent Assembly attacked the Services but the Sardar who had evoked the loyalty of the Services during the most difficult and delicate days of partition, stood like a rock in support of the Services and confounded their critics with his bold declaration that if the Constituent Assembly was not prepared to stand by the pledge he had given to the Services in 1946-47, he would much rather go with the Servicemen than be a party to the betrayal of a trust.

This brave stand of the Sardar brings vividly to my mind an incident. In the stormy days of 1946, with communal frenzy running riot and bloodshed being the order of the day, one night in Delhi during the Cabinet Mission negotiations, a batch of journalists asked the Sardar, "in the face of all the gloom that is around us how can we trust the British Services—I.C.S.?"

"I said these were the very people who pretended loyalty to the Indian Governments under Provincial Autonomy and yet they did everything in their power to crush the Congress and the "Quit India" movement"

"How can the Congress hope to overcome the intrigues of the Services even if the British say they are prepared to Quit". I asked

The Sardar in his characteristic manner grinned and said: "My dear young man you must have faith. The situation has changed. The British are determined today to part with power and quit India and I am convinced that they mean what they say. I agree that the Services are a stumbling block. I also agree that they pretended to be on our side during the Congress Ministries in the Provinces in 1937. But when the "Quit India" movement came they did their utmost to crush it. But then don't forget that the Services in 1937 were not with us. They really looked to Whitehall and the Secretary of State for their safety and protection. But now we have realised this mistake and I know we can have real independence only if we control the Services. Therefore I have made it clear beyond any doubt to the Cabinet Mission that the first thing that has to be done before the transfer of power is to divert the loyalty of the Services from Whitehall to India and the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister of India.

"I have told them that I have a scheme ready for this. The Congress made a mistake in 1937 in thinking that the Services were with the Congress. This time we will not repeat this mistake The Services must be controlled, directed and inspired by the Government of India and not by the Government of India on behalf of Whitehall."

"Do you see the difference?" he asked. "I said Yes".

New Seat Of Control

The Cabine Mission went away and the first Interim Government was formed. The first thing the Sardar did was to tackle the Services problem. He told the Secretary of State and the Cabinet Mission that the Services must be controlled from India and such of those of the British Servicemen who did not wish to be controlled by Indian were free to retire and they would be paid compensation. But so far as the Indian Servicemen were concerned, he had no doubt they would stand by the Government of India and the Indian leaders.

It was in this context that the Sardar after due consultations with Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and the Congress Working Committee and the then composite Cabinet gave his pledged word to the Indian Servicemen about their future safety.

Within a few days of his taking over the Home Department as Home Member, he sized up each member of the I.C.S. (Indian) and evoked from them a bond of loyalty which enabled him to achieve great things. I know as a matter of fact that he submitted many of the Indian I.C.S. members to severe tests and having satisfied himself that they were as loyal and patriotic as any other Indian, he gave them full freedom to enable India to turn the corner in the post-partition days. As a matter of fact there used to be almost a daily conference of all senior Secretaries with the Sardar for nearly four or five months, when questions of policy were discussed and decided

The Sardar by his support and the encouragement of the Services evoked their loyalty in the fullest measure and today when their future is in peril, because some Members of the Constituent Assembly do not like the Services, the Sardar, true to his sense of loyalty to those who have been loyal to him has made a valiant and bold stand in support of them, thus setting a matchless example of devotion to the devotee and loyalty to the loyal.

SHOULD U. N. START IT WITH PRAYERS?

●

The following is a survey of eminent opinion on the suggestion that U.N. Assembly meetings should open with a short period for Prayer or Meditation:—

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

"It is not easy to give an answer to your question which would be free from misunderstanding. One clearly wishes to avoid any insincere action by the Assembly of the United Nations, and it is not easy to see how representatives so diverse in their religious views, and including some committed to atheism, would unite in an act of joint prayer to Almighty God.

"One thing is quite clear. There should be no attempt to impose from outside upon the Assembly in this matter. Any such period of prayer or meditation could only rightly or fruitfully be adopted if the representatives themselves in the Assembly felt moved to it; and I should deprecate for myself any pressure upon them from the outside."

Bernard Shaw

"No prayer. There is no form of prayer that would satisfy Catholic, Protestant, Quaker, Jain, Moslem, Buddhist, Brahman, Agnostic, Atheist, Rationalist, Creative Evolutionist, Determinist, etc., etc., or that would not intensely annoy some of them.

"Meditation should occupy many years to qualify for membership of the Assembly. A silence under such a pretext would be supremely ridiculous.

"The watchword should be Get To Business."

Lady Astor

"I sincerely believe that the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly should be preceded with a few minutes of silent prayer followed by the Lord's Prayer which is a prayer for all mankind.

"We want a united world and we can only unite on the basis of the brotherhood of man and the brotherhood of man on the basis of the fatherhood of God. If we honestly desire this and desire it above all things, if we work and pray for it, we will sooner or later bring it about. There can be no prayers except through sincere desire and honesty.

"The failure of the League of Nations seemed to me to be caused by the fact that the United States were not in it and because too many people used it for their own benefit."

Bertrand Russell

"I see nothing in favour of it; but if it were adopted then all religions of the world should be represented in turn, otherwise it would be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations."

C. E. M. Joad

"By prayer, no. In the present state of the world prayers necessarily proceed from and reflect a particular religion, or some particular brand of the same religion, and in the world as it is today different religions and different brands of the same religion represent not the unity but the divisions of mankind. For example, the Roman Catholics are required to refuse to attend the services of other religions; to refuse, therefore, to subscribe to or take part in worship expressed in prayers formulated by other religions, or even by other branches of the Christian religion. The prayers, then, if they occurred, would have to be Catholic prayers and members of other Christian denominations, let alone Mohammedans and Buddhists, would be entitled to object to the imposition of Catholic form of prayer.

"It is noteworthy that directly the human race begins to speak it begins to divide and quarrel. This has been true ever since the Tower of Babel introduced differences of speech as a method of dividing and dispersing mankind. But the silence belongs to us all and in silence our thoughts can unite.

"My conclusion is, then, that a period of silent meditation but not of prayer should precede the sessions of the United Nations Assembly."

AUSTRALIA HITS THE SKYLINE

★

(Continued from page 7)

ous Navua Jersey stud farm in New South Wales is one of international fame and is greatly responsible for the development of the cattle industry.

Agriculture in Australia is based on completely modern and overhauled lines. The credit mainly goes to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. There are laboratories in all parts of the country to aid the farmer to markedly sucessful produce and crops, most suitable to the climate of each individual district. The chief crops of South Australia are cereals, grapes, almonds, olives, oranges. Barley, oats, hay and potatoes are also grown, but a high productive value has not yet been reached.

In the West, the chief crop is wheat. Fruit-growing is an important industry in the South-west, specially, apples, grapes. Tobacco and flax-growing is also on the way to a permanent establishment.

Tasmania, which is the smallest state is predominantly ahead in agriculture. The major industries are apple, potato, pears etc. Most of the fresh fruit and vegetable exports are from the rich fertile yield of Tasmania.

Then there is the vast canning industry of Australia. It started with a few fruit-growers, who were dissatisfied with the prices they were obtaining for their produce. So they founded an association called the Port Huon Fruit-Growers' Co-operative Association in Hobart. They established a factory for canning the fruit, and sent it to all parts of the globe. The association progressed so rapidly that it became the largest fruit-distributing agent in the world.

Steel Works

Newcastle is the third greatest port of the Commonwealth and is Australia's richest industrial outlet. Geologically and physically Newcastle is endowed outstandingly with facilities for Australia's primary and secondary industries. Its greatest pride is the Broken Hill Proprietary Steel Works, which is one of the largest steel producing undertakings in the world.

Sixty-four years old today, the Broken Hill Works has displayed to the world a scientific development of mining and an appreciation of the fact of self-sufficiency in iron and steel. The Broken Hill Works at Newcastle are symbolic of Australia. The visitor is completely fascinated by the blast furnaces, open hearths, mills, power plant, and workshops. It is unbelievable that this vast establishment has been born out of swamps. It is a vivid example of man's mastery over the machine.

Besides the attraction of the beauties of nature Australia is endowed is its great industries and the rich fertility of its agriculture was something more what endeared the man from India towards the Australians. It was the hospitality, the polite attention, the eagerness to impart what they knew. Not once during his stay in that continent was he made to feel that he was not an Australian. His impressions are full of awe and brimming with zeal. He thinks and talks of Australia and his Australian friends with a loving benediction not to be forgotten during the span of a lifetime.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MRINALINI'S DANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Smti. Mrinalini Sarabhai, well-known dancer, is a stickler to traditions in Bharatnatyam interpretation. In this Abhinaya item, she is probably representing a hero who is aiming his arrow.

Smti. Mrinalini Sarabhai and Chatthunni Panikkar performing a duet.

Smti. Mrinalini Sarabhai, the versatile artiste in Bharatnaiyam and Kathakali, has returned with laurels after her tour in Europe. Her dance programmes and ballets like "Manushya", the dance interpretation of the life of man from the cradle to the grave, have made a big hit in England, France and Scandinavia which she visited. She is opening her season at the Excelsior as the first of the series in her All-India dance tour.

A scene from the dance drama "Vasanta Vijayam"

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.